The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Zurich Conference Still in Session.

Reported Red Republican Rising at Parma.

Collision Between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Tending Downward.

Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We shall, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, be able to communicate over the wires to-night, in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the *America's* news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for Friday afternoon's papers.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec July 30, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 10, having made the passage in about 11 days.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from New-York July [illegible], arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Liverpool, *via* Cork, on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the Conference were strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of twelve millions sterling, and the Indian loan of five millions had been introduced in the London market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week added up 48,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 3,500 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-8d. on all grades. Some authorities say the decline on the middling and lower qualities was 1-16d.@3-16d., and that the market closed with free offerings on the part of holders, though without pressing on the market. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing steady and slightly firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅛d.	Middling Mobile	7 1-16d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.	Fair Upland	7⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Upland	6 15-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 632,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were declining, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton at Havre had declined 1f.@2f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 119f. and *bas* at 106f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was [illegible] bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 95@95¼ for money and 95⅛@95¼ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £[illegible] since the last weekly report. The money market was without change.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

The "fierce Democracie" assembled in Trenton to-day, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A great stir was perceptible last evening, and the sleepers of the different hotels patronized by the delegates, I expect, wished there was a Convention every day. The meeting was organized at 12 M., by appointing the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Hon. J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, and Major CUNNINGHAM, of Essex, as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed, composed of one from each County, for the purpose of appointing permanent officers.

Two delegations appeared from Sussex County, both claiming to stand on the same platform, and to hold the same creed, but splitting on the question of regularity of appointments. The Convention fought for a while over this knotty case, and finally agreed to exclude both delegations. The Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER was then elected President, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, opposing the assumption by Congress of the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories, and condemning the African Slave-trade. The following resolutions were also adopted:

And whereas, The late division of the Democratic Party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the National Administration upon that question, both sections having cordially approved the course of the Administration in other important matters and measures, and as that question has been settled, and no practical good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the past action thereon; therefore

Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should by common consent be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, untrammeled by any party action or resolutions, and that burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New-Jersey Democrat to reinstate our party in power.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by admitting a convicted criminal as a member of the last General Assembly, evinced a pernicious disregard of and contempt for the Constitution of this State, violated that Constitution for partisan purposes, and outraged the moral sense of the people of this State, by placing a disfranchised convict over them as a law maker, and in a position where strangers to them might regard him as a *representative* of their character and moral sentiment; and that the unparalleled and arbitrary action of the Republican majority of the House of Assembly in forcing upon that body, by a party vote, in hot haste, a member totally disqualified, without permitting the presentation to the House of reasons against his admission, richly deserves, as it must receive, *the condemnation of all patriotic and law-loving* citizens, and stamp the Republican Party as dangerous to our free institutions, and tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree, *whenever political power and control are* ever temporarily lodged in their hands.

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was nominated for Governor, *on the sixth ballot*, having received [illegible] votes. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result.

Gen. WRIGHT soon made his appearance in the Convention, and spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked the numerous delegations in the Convention for their kind partiality in nominating him for the office of Governor, and said that it was done not so much on account of his abilities as a regard for one who had struggled for the cause. He made some remarks in reference to the great benefits derived to the State and nation from Democratic principles—that the Opposition would have enough to do to attend to their own troubles without attending to the Democratic Party, and pledging himself, if elected, to evince his appreciation of the honor by good conduct, he closed. [Much cheering.]

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT is a man of moderate height, rather stout in person, and looks like a working Democrat.

Altogether, this was "one of the Conventions." Should the Americans and Republicans unite, Gen. WRIGHT will have enough to do to get elected. This has been shown by the past. At the last Presidential election the Opposition were not in union, and the State went Democratic at the same Gubernatorial election. With a united Opposition Gov. NEWELL had a large majority. OCULAR.

THE NEWPORT REUNION.

Mr. Gradgrind's Opinions of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Your regular correspondent has given you an extended report of the reunion of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," and regarding the affair in a professional light has done his duty fully and completely. There are incidents, however, which give pregnancy to such an occasion which are likely to be overlooked by all but outsiders. For the benefit of the future generations which may come up here to discharge a duty similar to that which has already been performed here, incidents should be put on record.

To-day workmen are busy in removing the emblems which have decorated the fronts of all the buildings, and on taking down and restoring the signal flags and standards to their owners. It is hard to tell what the people would have done for bunting had it not happened that Newport has been a commercial centre in its time. Some of the inhabitants still boast that there was a time when letters were addressed to individuals who resided in "New-York, near Newport," and they assert with considerable emphasis that their town may yet regain the supremacy she once enjoyed. Has she not one of the finest harbors in the world, they say, and is there not to be a line of steamers established which shall touch at the port regularly? New-Yorkers leave the inhabitants of the old town under the hill to derive all the enjoyment they can from these dreams of the future; take up their quarters in one of the fashionable hotels, bathe as often as suits their convenience, and come and go whenever they choose, without evincing any anxiety whatever in the matter.

But, *revenons à nos moutons.* Your readers will see the applicability of the French *motto before I have* progressed far.

The "Sons" in the procession numbered I believe about 350. Allow a wife and two children to each one of these representatives, which is a very liberal estimate by the way, and the entire number of returned "sons and daughters" would amount to fourteen hundred. Half of this number, I believe, registered their names on the book at the Mayor's office, which your correspondent justly remarks will be a "curiosity" hereafter. I hope, as an American, if not a Yankee myself, that the writers have made more respectable marks in the world than they did on the pages of that register. It is a literal fact that one of the seven hundred who immortalized themselves there, was obliged to make his "mark." The ratio is highly honorable to Newport; however, it must be acknowledged.

The four hundred sons of their fathers received the most distinguished honors as the procession wound its way through the serpentine course marked out for it. Two hours after the time appointed, the procession arrived at the tent. Three thousand people are not to be seated in five minutes, and it was somewhat amusing to see how each individual varied the programme to suit his own convenience. There the tables were, groaning with water-melons, mush-melons, peaches, cold meats, &c. Of necessity, these eatables had some of them been preserved for so long a time that the multitude were content, like Job's war horse, to smell them afar off. The fruits were so tempting, however, that those who had their appetite sharpened by their two-mile tramp, fell to without waiting for grace to be said. The onset was becoming more and more furious, when Mayor CRANSTON came forward, and making his voice heard above the clatter of the knives and forks, delivered his very appropriate address of welcome.

Dr. CHANNING of Boston (not the D. D., but the M. D., the resurrection of the Sons did not extend so far back as that) followed. There were very many interesting reminiscences scattered through his speech, but the great fault was its utter defiance of the eight minute rule which the Committee of Arrangements had adopted. It would have made an admirable lecture, both as regarded matter and length; but as the Doctor was not blessed with a very powerful voice the tempest Mayor CRANSTON had stilled began to rage again. The hankering after the flesh pots seized the people, and the calls of hunger proved louder than the calls to order. Dr. C. offered to desist, but those in his immediate neighborhood urged him to continue, and he did so for half an hour, very much to the regret of some of the orators expectant, whose tongues were fairly vibrating with their anxiety to rattle off their neat little impromptus. Finally Dr. C. yielded the floor, grace was said over the moiety of refreshments which remained, and the exercises proceeded according to the programme.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, entered into the spirit of the occasion very happily. His genial soul found expression in some very apt verses, which I regret that you did not vary the monotony of your report with. Gov. TURNER was brief and to the point. Col. VAN ZANDT, I believe the gentleman has a right to the military prefix, was spirited, and Ex-Mayor COZZENS' reminiscences were truly interesting. Col. MAGRUDER, who was evidently called on without any opportunity for previous preparation, made one of the happiest addresses of the day. A thought to which he gave utterance is well worth being preserved. The United States army, said he, is but a picket guard, stationed wherever danger threatens, the people will file up to the front when the alarm is given, to fight battles under a standard which has not known defeat.

The rest of the speakers were afflicted with a serious historical mania; and, judging from the striking similarity of the addresses, I should say that there could never have been but one history of Rhode Island published. Allusions to ROGER WILLIAMS, the burning of the *Liberty* and *Gaspee*, were made in a most monotonous manner. There were no changes rung on names or events. It was, perhaps, but natural that the gathering should have partaken somewhat of the character of a mutual admiration society; but respect for invited guests should have prevented the glorification of "Little Rhody" being carried so far, spirited spinster as she has always shown herself to be.

Even the multitude tired of this constant iteration. *While one of the speakers was busily reading from his manuscript, there was a sudden stampede* from the tent. The "Punkinville Rainjers" were coming. The benches could not have been cleared more suddenly had a meteor fallen in the midst of the patiently-suffering audience.

There is a company in New-York, called "Fantasticals," which is a faint, shadowing forth of an idea which has never been carried out more happily than it was on the present occasion. This brigade numbered 150 men, and there was not one of them who was not a study.

There was his Satanic Majesty frisking about his forked tail in the most dignified manner. "Mose" and "Lize" were enjoying a pleasant drive, while a hapless wight, dressed in a canvas suit, elaborately covered with tar and feathers, was riding on a rail. A poor decrepid figure, stuffed with straw, was so fastened to the outside of a bushel basket that it was difficult to believe an old man with stout legs was not carrying the legless trunk of a hearty fellow most comfortably stowed away in the basket. Brother Jonathan, in a characteristic costume, was munching away at a hunk of gingerbread most industriously. Your knights of the busy pencil were admirably burlesqued by a character carrying a crayon so immense that one end rested of necessity on the shoulder of the writer who was scribbling in his note-book. But the fashionables who congregate on the Ocean House balconies tittered and blushed the most at exaggerations of their own style of apparel.

These "Rainjers" proved to be invaders from Providence. *They were escorted by the Block Island* Guard. From one end of the city to the other there was a continual guffaw until they took pity on the *aching sides of the people, and removed their hideous* and grotesque disguises.

It was not much to be wondered at that Mayor CRANSTON had to declare an adjournment of the exercises at the time when this ludicrous procession passed.

The exercises of the evening were, in many respects, happier than those in the morning. The removal of the benches gave opportunity for more freedom of motion, and one or two of the speakers entered more into the proper spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the "Sons and Daughters" enjoyed all these exercises amazingly, but the extraordinary pains taken to attract outsiders should have induced the speakers to vary the monotony of their remarks.

Mayor CRANSTON and Ex-Mayor COZZENS both deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to make the celebration a memorable one. It was not their fault that it miscarried in some particulars.

The seven or eight thousand excursionists who came to town Monday found themselves much in the position of flies caught in a patent trap. It was easier for them to get into Newport than it was for them to get out. The boats this morning carried away two thousand, and left nearly that number on the wharves.

Why is it that newspaper correspondents consider it their duty to invest everything with a *couleur de rose*. Some enthusiastic bachelor or hot-blooded young man who has been down to the beach, between 11 o'clock and 2, grows eloquent over the "forms which HELEN might have envied, &c., &c." Now, if there is anything beside the "Punkinville Rainjers" which has a right to be called comical it is these same dripping figures which emerge from the waters of the bay in all the glory of checked flannel and dilapidated straw hats. Morning after morning I have whiled away the time in watching them; and let me assure the *habitués* of the inland watering places, of Saratoga, Ballston, Sulphur Springs, &c., that there is no better antidote for melancholy and ennui than the sight Newport Beach affords between the hours named. Certain it is that VENUS Aphrodite never wore a modern bathing-dress, and that if PARIS had first seen HELEN arrayed in the nondescript ridiculous garb, the Trojan war could never have occurred, and students would have been spared the miseries of investigating the mysteries of HOMER. Why will not your correspondents substitute for their fancies facts? GRADGRIND.

Pennsylvania Germans.

From the Pennsylvania Evening Bulletin.

Within a few hours' journey of Philadelphia live, literally, scores of thousands of people whose daily and familiar conversation is entirely in German. The language which they speak is mixed with much English, but the German portion is not more of a *patois* than that spoken in many parts of Germany, while it is much more intelligible to a student of languages than the Bavarian or Swiss-German dialects. It is not so much perverted from the original but that any person of ordinary intelligence, who understands it, may readily master pure German. That such is the case is proved by the fact that clergymen preach and editors write for our German fellow-citizens, in the pure dialect of the Fatherland.

We mention this subject because it is one which has provoked much discussion, and occasionally not a little angry feeling. On the one hand, there are thousands who wish to see the German language exterminated in Pennsylvania; on the other, a large proportion of the agricultural population adhere sternly to the old tongue, because it is identified in every way with the manners and customs to which they are so remarkably attached. The young, who are full of fashionable follies, and who only aim at imitating the "style" of the great Atlantic cities, and yet who are not well enough educated to appreciate the advantage of familiarity with the tongue of SCHILLER and of GOETHE, and which is more valued, in truly cultivated society, than all the languages of Southern Europe put together, are weak enough to be ashamed of it, affecting to know only English, and perhaps expressing contempt for the "Dutch" in every form. Then, again, we have a different class of the so-called common sense men, who are firmly persuaded that it is impossible for people to understand two languages at once in anything like perfection; that "Dutch is not worth knowing, anyhow;" they have got along without it, and the sooner others do the better for them. So that, what with one influence and another, the principal point of discussion which reaches us is that of a war as to whether German or English shall be taught in schools. The two appear as warring elements; the German, indeed, is one ultimately destined to be conquered, but which should fight to the last for selfish independence.

The *Volksfreund*, a paper published at Middleburgh, Pa., contains in its last number an interesting and well-written article on "The German Language in Snyder County," in which, however, neither the contributor nor his editorial commentator arrive at any more definite conclusion than that the German must be kept up in schools, come what may. We translate the following from the editor's remarks:

"We demand from our English brothers that which is the natural right of a German, *i. e.* the privilege of instruction in the German tongue. The apprehension of our friend, that there is a want of German teachers, is not well founded; there are at least in every district one or more persons capable of imparting instruction. Let our School Directors and our County Overseer once introduce German instruction, and we assure them that German teachers will soon be found. But to attain this end our German farmers must lay hands to the work, and display a proper liberality."

What is really wanted is a general system of good education, aided by teachers of such information and intelligence that the Pennsylvania farmer's son, while acquiring English, shall, at the same time, *retain* his German, and so far purify it as to be able to read and speak it correctly. This would be perfectly possible, were it urged as it should be, and here the appeal of our cotemporary to the farmers to support schools more liberally, is very commendable. Geography and arithmetic can be taught in either language, and even for the youngest children it is found that learning to spell and read in one tongue aids another. Nothing is commoner than to see children thus educated in Germany, to learn both French and German, and we often see girls and boys who, by being simply provided with an intelligent teacher, grow up understanding English and French, though it may be that they only hear the latter spoken among a very limited circle of friends.

Remarkable Case of Circumstantial Evidence in England.

The English papers contain a report of the recent trial of a young man named JOHN ISAAC JONES, an attorney's clerk, for the wilful murder of HARRIETT BAKER, at Ledbury, on the 17th of May, 1859. The deceased, an elderly woman, had the care of the premises of the employer of the accused at night, and was found, on the morning of the 18th of May, dead upon the floor of her room, having apparently been strangled with a rope placed about her neck. Her clothes were considerably burnt, and from appearances it was the design of the murderer to burn both body and building, in order to conceal his crime. The office was robbed of considerable money. The evidence collected against the accused was of a most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

It was evident in the first place that the building was not forcibly entered, and the supposition, therefore, was, that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly way. The woman when last seen was mending a pair of pantaloons belonging to the prisoner. At that time there was nothing upon the table of deceased, but the next morning there were glasses there, one of which contained gin and water. The prisoner had recently bought some gin and was seen at 10 o'clock of the previous night going towards the office. The next morning the accused got up unusually early and went out. Near a spot where he was seen was found a parcel of silver coin, among which was a sixpence identified as having been stolen from the office on the night of the murder. In the prisoner's box there was found a bludgeon, such as might have caused the blow which was on the forehead of the deceased.

There were other suspicious circumstances, such as the prisoner being "hard up" for money before the murder, while at the time of his arrest about $60 was found upon him, for the possession of which he could not account. Postage stamps were also stolen, and sixty-four were found in his possession. On the 28th of June some ashes were found in the prisoner's fireplace which proved to be the ashes of Bank of England notes; and, as two bank notes were missed from Mr. MASEFIELD's office, it was suggested that these were the two stolen notes, which the prisoner had destroyed. Part of the word "bearer" was still visible on the ash. It also appeared that when he bought the gin it was put into a green bottle, which he promised to return. It was proved, however, that in order to do this after the murder, he exchanged a white bottle for a green one, and washed it with gin. *In an envelope in his possession there were found some blue stamps which cost 2d. It appeared* that every stamp was marked with letters, and those *found on the prisoner were shown by the letters* not to be the duplicates with those which remained, and therefore they might have formed part of the same sheet of stamps. There was another peculiarity, which seemed to show that they belonged to the same parcel.

Notwithstanding all this cumulative evidence, the jury, after a consultation of about three hours, acquitted the accused, who seemed a good deal astonished at the result of the trial, though he loudly declared his innocence of the murder.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The schooner *Suffolk*, with her very popular master, SMITH, leaves to-day for your port. This affords me the opportunity to give you a few items of Mexican news, which we received from Vera Cruz by the overland mail. The latest paper from that place in our possession is the 28th ult.

Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO had resumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and had taken up his head-quarters in Colima.

Gen. ZUAZUA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army of the North, had left San Luis Potosi with *5,000* men, and was marching towards Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Gens. ROCHA, OGAZON, PUEBLITA and ORTEGA, with the forces at their command, had commenced operations against Gen. MARQUEZ, in Guadalajara.

The Governor of Zacatecas has issued a special message against conspirators in that State. Every *one taken in the act, or against whom the charge is* sustained, is to be shot down without a trial. Several priests, undoubtedly troubled in their consciences, *have taken leave in all haste.*

Col. MENDEZ had defeated OBONOS and GUTIERREZ, *(Colonels in MIRAMON's service,) near Zacatlan, in the* department of Puebla. Col. MENDEZ took possession of this important place on the 12th ult., and reports that the enemy lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about 300 men.

From the City of Mexico there is no news, except that they are, as usual, trying very hard to raise money. This seems to be the occupation even of every military chief in the service of that Government. ROBLES had levied a new contribution from the citizens of Jalapa. The same had been done by the commander of the forces in Orizaba.

The notorious robber chief, COBOS, had left Orizaba for Tehuacan, and it is reported (though it is very improbable,) that he actually intends to march against Oaxaca.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in that city, and that the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, stationed in that port, was getting short of stores of all kinds, and likely to suffer seriously.

A new English war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th.

The little disturbance in the neighboring villages of Minatitlan, of which I wrote in my last, originating in an order of the Prefect of the district to take possession of a portion of the Church property, has been satisfactorily settled, the Indians being obliged to submit.

The rainy season has set in here in full vigor, consequently the heat is excessively great, and bilious fever is very common.

The day before yesterday entered this port the English brig *Her Majesty*, in ballast, consigned to the house of Casseran. She will take back a load of mahogany.

SPORTING.

Another Trotting Race in Boston.

From the Boston Post, 25th inst.

The quartette of turfmen that on Tuesday inaugurated a trotting enterprise, at the South-End Riding Park, with a match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, closed the affair, yesterday afternoon, with an introduction of the well-known and highly-esteemed trotters *Pilot* and *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York. The contest of the preceding day had placed a damper upon subsequent arrangements, so great and general was the dissatisfaction at Mr. EOFF's (the driver of *Princess*) course, and the attendance of spectators consequently fell from somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 to 2,000. The sum of $2,300 was paid the famous mares to make the meeting in Boston on Tuesday, yet Mr. EOFF claimed a per centage of the gate money, and to his not being able to obtain the same is attributed his spiritless bearing when he permitted *Flora* to trot easily up among the thirties. Mr. McMANN said that *Flora* would have made even better time than 2:26 (which was certainly most remarkable for a half-mile track) if there had been anything to urge or yoke her. She was in the condition, he thought, to repeat, if not beat, her wonderful time of 2:22, made two weeks since, and the fastest on record. The receipts at the gate, on Tuesday, were between $5,000 and $6,000, leaving a profit of about $2,000 to be divided among the four managers.

The attendance yesterday, as we have said, hardly exceeded that of two thousand persons, and the fact was rather surprising, in view of the great interest that was supposed to be felt in the race. The morning had promised rain, but by noon the sky had become almost cloudless, and at the time assigned for the trot the weather could not have been more agreeable. The horses entered were C. CARL's b. m. *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York; and D. MACE's blk. g. *Pilot*, of Boston. The former is a thoroughbred from *Eclipse, and has often achieved brilliant triumphs*, while the latter is a juvenile in turf experience, though one of much promise. Originally a full pacer, *Pilot* does not show a clean perfect trot, and considerable excellence is still left for him to attain. Nothing is known of his origin, but we remember well of his having been purchased by JOSHUA SEWARD, of Boston, two years ago, for the sum of $2,000—the purchaser having seen her make 2:34 with a 150-pound sulky on a muddy track—and subsequently transferred to his present owners, Messrs. DANIEL ROBBINS and CORNELIUS KEELER, at the price of $3,000.

The judges were Col. THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; G. W. STANLEY, of Augusta, Me., and ENOCH EMERSON, of Boston, and they having taken their positions upon the stand promptly at 4 o'clock, the horses were at once called upon for the

THE RACE.

First Heat.—*Pilot* took the pole, and at the third attempt they got off, with *Pilot* leading by a length. *Damsel* broke at the turn but caught at once, and *Pilot* then following suit as far as the *first* operation was concerned, the mare took a tremendous lead along the back stretch, which she kept to the score on the half mile (1:18.) On the second half DAN's animal attempted to make a brush, but the gap was altogether too great to cause the least doubt as to the result, and the consequence was that *Damsel* won the heat easily in 2:42—the bad time being attributed to the fact that her speed was considerably slackened on the last quarter, when success was certain.

Second Heat.—On this *Damsel* took at once a handsome lead, *Pilot* laboring and with no foot, being left far behind. But the horse rallied on the back stretch, and gradually diminishing the gap, allowed the mare to pass the score on the half-mile (in 1:16) only a length ahead. Then a handsome and closely-contested trial followed, the gap at one time being lengthened and again diminished altogether by a bad break on the part of *Damsel*. As *Pilot* lapped, the crowd gave expression to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, but the short corners appeared to be bad for MACE's animal, and he was soon shaken off. Up they came on the home stretch, both showing splendid gaits, and *Damsel* this time won by two lengths, in 2:30. The excitement was great.

Third Heat.—[Previous to this heat, DAN PFEIFER, who had been expected to drive *Damsel*, appeared in front of the stand, and persistently demanded of the Judges that the announcement might be made that *Damsel* would trot to harness with *Flora Temple* to wagon, at any time, for a purse of $1,500 to $2,500. DAN's friends thought him quite enthusiastic, and the announcement was not officially made.] After one false start, the word was obtained, *Damsel* leading from the stand. After passing the first turn she opened on the horse, and was gaining very fast when she lost her footing, to the decided advantage of *Pilot*, who crept up so slowly, and yet so steadily, that at length he covered the mare, while the crowd enthusiastically exclaimed, "He's got this heat," "he's got this heat!" After a short neck and neck race, *Pilot* took the lead, and kept it, making the half in 1:16, and the heat in 2:36, amid great cheering.

Fourth Heat.—Mr. CARL being sick, DAN PFEIFER now took the ribbons of *Damsel*. Three false starts were made, with a heavy tax upon the patience of the spectators, and on the first both horses came running to the score, with PFEIFER crowding, and the wheels of the sulkeys almost locking. Finally, getting a start, the contestants commenced at a good 2:30 gait. At the turn *Damsel* broke, but lost nothing, and the horses went along on the back stretch, with *Pilot* a length in advance. The trotting now was very handsome, and *Damsel* closing with a smart brush she entered first on the second half. Her advantage was but of brief duration, however, as a break gave *Pilot* a short lead, which he kept to the score in 2:35. The half was in 1:15.

Fifth Heat.—Before the horses were called up rain began to descend, and, while many of the male spectators took convenient shelter, most of the few representatives of the gentler branch of the human family left the course altogether. Matters were now getting to a pretty fine point, and as the next heat was to decide the matter it was awaited with much interest. Both went off splendidly at the third trial. The mare broke in the first quarter, but recovered, caught up, and passed the score on the half mile in 1:16, four or five lengths in advance. Both jockeys came down yelling to the utmost power of their lungs, while the crowd responded with shouts of the most tumultuous description. The horse lost further ground, though once or twice making a spirited brush for the lead, and *Damsel* won the heat and race 2:35—the whole terminating at 6¾ o'clock.

SUMMARY.

SOUTH-END RIDING PARK—BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.—Premium of $500; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5.

C. CARL's b. m. *Miller's Damsel*	1	1	2	2	1
D. MACE's blk. g. *Pilot*	2	2	1	1	2

TIME—2:42; 2:30; 2:36; 2:35; 2:35.

We learn that there are prospects of another meeting of these trotters at an early day.

United States and Texas Boundary Survey.

From the Washington Star.

Further information concerning the march of this Commission up the Pecos River, and the discovery of a new wagon route up that valley, from the crossing near the mouth of Delaware Creek and Anton *Chico on the Whipple route, has been received* at the Department of the Interior. It is thought that by the discovery of this new route a short cut can be made to Chihuahua for caravans from Missouri, *via* Fort Davis and Presidio del Norte, though this will not effect any very material saving in the distance to be traveled.

The writer of the letter detailing the particulars of the expedition, after describing the numerous difficulties which they had to encounter in their trip, such as the great depth of the water in many places, where they were obliged, in order to cross, to construct bridges of boats; their fortunate escape from coming in contact with the Alascosa, where they would have immediately found themselves in the midst of the valley of the Seven Rivers, an interminable series of broken bluffs and swampy creeks, succeeded by Soda lakes, which cannot be crossed by horsemen, he proceeds to speak of the qualities of the Pecos River, which he says is a most remarkable stream. They had thought when they first started, that a few days would bring them to where it was much clearer and fresher; but they found that even within forty miles of Anton Chico, where it is confined within a rocky cañon it was still muddy and bitter. Of the *streams that flow into the Pecos, those that possess* any chemical impurities at all, are so nauseous as scarcely to be drinkable. And he thinks if it were not for the great body of fresh and pure water thrown in by the Hondo, the Pecos would be as bad to take as sea-water. While about Soda Lakes diarrhoea and bilious dysentery ran through the train like an *epidemic. He adds:*

"About lat. 32 deg. 30 min. we struck the cotton woods; and thence all the way up there are many *fine valleys, presenting beautiful bottoms for agricultural* purposes. The grazing is excellent, and the *New-Mexicans keep great numbers of sheep here* during the winter, driving them as far down even as the Bosque Grande, which begins about 20 miles *above the mouth of the Hondo. The Bosque Redondo*, which was once a trysting place of the Camanches and Mexicans for purposes of barter, is an extensive valley, well timbered with cotton-wood, covered with fine grass, and is, indeed, a lovely spot."

Army News.

The following Army changes are commenced. Lieut. Q. A. GILLMORE, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the operation of the order assigning him to the Assistant Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering at the Military Academy, and will retain his present position in New-York City, as Commercial Agent for the Engineer's Department.

Lieut. S. B. HOLABIRD, First Infantry, has been assigned to duty at West Point, on the military staff of Col. DELAFIELD.

School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Union.

This excellent School, the pupils of which are now enjoying their vacation, will again commence operations on the 26th of September. For the elevation and advancement of women of intellect and taste who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, it is destined to be one of the grandest and best enterprises which has ever been taken in hand by the friends of ambitious, but needy women.

The School was first opened a few years ago under the patronage and supervision of some benevolent ladies, who were eager to open a new pathway to useful, and at the same time congenial studies for women, who, unable and unwilling to become mere drudges in servile occupations, and for the meanest pittance, would be doomed otherwise to sell themselves at the matrimonial altar, or resign themselves to a life of cheerless inactivity and poverty. Their efforts have been eminently successful. They first gathered together a few pupils in small chambers on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and provided excellent masters for their instruction in such branches as would qualify them as designers for various departments of art-manufacture. The school progressed, and continued to enlarge, so that after some time the ladies removed their pupils to more convenient apartments in the Bible House, where they remained until the Cooper Institute building was finished, when, through the liberality of its founder, they were placed in possession of a suitable suite of rooms in that structure, combining all the advantages of vastness, quiet, good light, and agreeable location. They were the first occupants of the building, and the apartments devoted to their studies extend through an entire wing of the large edifice. In one room the wood engravers have their different implements for prosecuting their art, and many of the pupils of the school have attained a high degree of excellence in this always remunerative occupation. In other rooms are models from the antique, besides medallions, sketches, heads, &c., representing more modern subjects. They have also several valuable paintings belonging to the School, and the Bryan Gallery, which contains some of the finest pictures in this country, and which occupies a lower hall in the building, is always open to the pupils, where they may study and draw, and find a stimulus *to persevering execution in gazing upon the beautiful* creations of the greatest painters of by-gone years. One of the pupils, a young lady of marked intelligence, showed us a picture which she has on her easel, a copy of one of the finest landscapes in the Bryan collection, and it certainly, considering her youth, gives wonderful promise of future excellence. Another youthful girl was engaged on a portrait in oil. She spoke enthusiastically of her chosen art, and of ROSA BONHEUR, and said that if years of study and intense application would make an artist, she would yet be one. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits which this school has already bestowed upon women. Numerous accomplished teachers have been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable positions in various parts of the country, to the great improvement, it is believed, of the system and standard of art education in our public institutions of learning. But much good as has heretofore grown out of this enterprise, it will soon be able to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, contribute permanently to the elevation of women in the scale of society, and to the diffusion and progress of art among all classes: for, during the late session, it has been remodeled upon an entirely different basis, and in accordance with the desire of Mr. COOPER will be incorporated into the "Union" as an organic part of the Institute; the trustees of the Cooper Union assuming the responsibility of its permanent existence and support. The Lady Managers, however, will continue in the management of the School under such general rules and regulations as the trustees of the "Union" may from time to time adopt. Both industrial and amateur pupils, not under 12 years of age, will be received. Those (the class for whose advantage the school is more particularly designed) who desire to cultivate their art talents for practical and professional employment, such as designers for art-manufactures and book-illustrations, as engravers on wood, as teachers of drawing and painting, as workers in various branches of industrial art, or as artists in higher walks; and ladies, whose studies have no object beyond general culture, or the acquisition of a knowledge of art as an elegant accomplishment, and who may wish to avail themselves of the superior opportunities offered by the school. There will be no charge for tuition in the industrial class, and the fees received from the amateur class will be devoted towards the support of the school.

Pupils preparing for professional employment will be admitted into the Industrial class on producing satisfactory evidence of good character and fitness in other respects. The only further conditions of admission will be a due observance of the rules, and the rendering of such aid in the instruction of younger pupils as they may be able to afford, and as may be required of them. If pupils in the Industrial class desire to make any other compensation, the amount may be handed to the Directors, and will be applied exclusively to the increase of the models and library of the school. In case the number of applicants should exceed the capacities of the school, preference will be given to those who will devote the greatest amount of time and assistance to study.

For members of the Amateur class (ladies not studying for professional practice) the charges will be ten dollars per term in drawing, perspective, &c., and twenty dollars in painting. Pupils in painting will have all the privileges of all other classes without additional cost. All the pupils will be obliged to furnish their own materials, and members of the Engraving class their own tools. The amateur pupils will be received only so long as their admission does not lead to the exclusion of industrial scholars. The number will, in any event, be necessarily limited. The studies will comprise instruction in the use of the lead pencil and the crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspecting and sketching from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastel; landscape, heads, figures, flowers, &c.; in designing and drawing on wood; in lithography etching on stone, painting on China, and such other studies as it may be desirable to pursue.

The Trustees will encourage particular attention to the study of wood engraving, as an art to be acquired with most certainty and to be most relied upon as a pursuit, according to past experience in the school. It is in every way an honorable and pleasant labor, and always remunerative to intelligent industry. Many pupils of the school have qualified them*selves for the successful practice of wood engraving*, and there is ample assurance of sufficient occupation for all who may acquire the necessary knowledge of the art to practice it well.

It is the intention of the managers to offer for sale at the rooms of the school, and at moderate prices, such meritorious drawings and paintings, both original and copies, as may be executed by the pupils, or the graduates for that purpose—the entire proceeds of such sales to be paid to the pupils, as in case of other works.

The school year, extending from the latter part of September to the first of July, will be divided into four quarters or terms, of ten weeks each, beginning (the ensuing session) respectively on Monday, the 26th of September, 1859; the 5th of December, 1859; the 13th of February, and 23d of April, 1860. Pupils may enter at any time. From early in July to the reopening in September, will be the annual vacation, with the customary intermission at the Christmas Holidays. The rooms will be open daily at all hours. The regular study hours will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, except Saturday, with an intermission of one hour at noon. Visitors are freely admitted to the school.

The gentlemen who have taken this great enterprise under their especial care are *Peter Cooper*, Esq. Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, *Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.*

Shocking Street Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horses left to die in the street is an ordinary sight. But never until this week have I seen a poor animal *lying two days and a night in Broadway*, though still alive. Last Tuesday morning a horse was stretched out at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, while near him stood an ordinary wagon. How he was injured I know not; I only know that he lay there through the day, with a circle of spectators about him; that he endured the peltings of the storm of Tuesday night; that through the long hours of Wednesday he was still there, exposed to the heavy rain of the afternoon, and that at sundown, as I passed by, he was still alive. This morning he was gone. A little straw was put under his head, a little grass given him to eat, and that was all the care taken of him during this time. Can nothing be done to the owners of such poor animals? W. R. C.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

COMMANDER MAURY AND THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

It is known that a report has, for some months prevailed, of the probability that Commander MAURY, in charge of the National Observatory, would be ordered to sea service. Newspapers and men of science in this and other countries have in consequence expressed their regret at this (rumored) contemplated act by the Navy Department. On inquiry, however, at the proper source, it is ascertained, that at no time has Secretary TOUCEY even thought of detaching him from the Observatory for the above-named, or any other purpose.

Lieut. IVES, the architect and engineer in charge of the Washington Monument, has made an official report to the Society, in which he says that, when raised to the height of six hundred feet the entire weight of the shaft and foundation will be seventy thousand tons. The weight of the structure, in its present condition, is forty thousand tons. He has been unable to detect any appearance of settling or indications of insecurity. By scientific calculations he has arrived at the conclusion that the weight alone of the monument, at its full height, would offer a resistance nearly eight times greater than the overturning effort of the heaviest tempest to which it would probably ever be exposed.

It was proposed to the Monument Society, many years ago, to surround the foot of the obelisk with a base of a pantheon form, and an engraving was made of the Monument as it would appear, if completed in accordance with that plan. An impression has been in this way created, throughout the country, that the engraved design has been adopted, and cannot now be deviated from without tearing down what has been already built. But as it has not been the intention of the Society to accept the plan referred to, and as the error, which exists, seems to have an injurious effect, Lieutenant IVES suggests the expediency of notifying the public officially that the obelisk is the only portion of the Monument, the form of which is decided upon, and that the determination of the design for the base is still open for consideration. In this suggestion of Lieutenant IVES the Society has concurred.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday last was $[illegible]. The receipts for the week ending on that day were $[illegible]. The drafts paid amounted to $1,444,000, and the drafts issued to $[illegible].

Attorney-General BLACK has returned to Washington.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Aug. [illegible].

The Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated H. C. HOBART, of Calumet County, for Governor, and A. S. PALMER for Lieutenant-Governor. It is doubtful whether the delegates to the Charleston Convention will be elected by the present Convention, which is decidedly Anti-Lecompton.

The Kansas Gold Mines, etc.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. [illegible].

The Express from Denver City has arrived here with two day's later news. The rush towards the new gold diggings was increasing.

McCREA, who was arrested yesterday for killing CLARK in 1858, was to-day discharged, the indictment being worthless.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. E. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The steamship *Columbia* will be detained here till Thursday afternoon, on account of a severe storm.

Prof. Steiner's Balloon Ascension at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 25.

Prof. STEINER left here at 4:30 in the balloon *Europa* for Boston. He made a splendid start—rising rapidly and steadily, and went off in a southeasterly direction. The weather was fine—the wind west. The balloon passed Whitby, 25 miles distant, at 5 o'clock.

The Case of Marshall S. Potter.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. [illegible].

MARSHALL S. POTTER, of Lee, tried for the murder of his mother and three brothers, was to-day found guilty. The defence offered no testimony.

Arrest of a Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 25.

ALEXANDER NORTON, who passed forged notes here to a large amount some months since, was to-day arrested at Chicago by Officer BLACK, of this city.

Fire at Portsmouth, Va.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 25.

A fire at Portsmouth, this morning, destroyed six new buildings. Loss $5,000.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* passed out the Capes last night, bound to the Gulf of Mexico.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The American Convention of the Fourth Congressional District is again in session to-night. The rowdies, so far, are held in check by a large Police force. The friends of the Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS and COLEMAN YELLOT are about tied. The question of contested seats from two Wards is referred back to the people. The Convention has adjourned till Tuesday.

Ten-Mile Horse Race.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 25.

A ten-mile race came off in Douglas Park, this city, to-day, between *Rose Chief*, owned by Mr. HUBBARD, and *Lady Gilbert*, owned by Mr. BURTON, for a purse of $1,000. The former won. Time—[illegible] minutes.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The mortality in Boston for the week ending Saturday last, was 92, of which five were of small-pox. For the Summer season the city has been remarkably healthy, no contagious disease having increased the average deaths.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.—A letter from Japan gives some particulars of the manners and customs of that peculiar people. In some respects they appear to be more virtuous than people boasting of a higher civilization. Malversation by a functionary, embezzlement of public funds, extortion, bribery of officials, coining of false money, murder and robbery, are punished with death, and not only of the guilty person, but of his father, children, and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European notions, and to sound principles of justice, appears to be adopted by the Japanese from the belief that crime is owing to bad education.

The modes of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers, and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head downwards, and is left to die, unless he obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs from a poignard. For parricide and adultery, culprits are plunged into boiling oil. Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magistrates are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and the bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by *public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal* punishment so degrading that mothers never strike their offspring.

Although the climate is enervating, yet children are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice, and virtue, are diligently inculcated. *One of the results of this system of education is to in*spire the Japanese with a passion for books which causes surprise in European visitors.

The bookselling trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere, even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. And yet the Japanese despise the Chinese; and they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers. In ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Cochinga himself, who was the scourge of the sea, and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his companions.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2475. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Zurich Conference Still in Session.

Reported Red Republican Rising at Parma.

Collision Between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Tending Downward.

Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We shall, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, be able to communicate over the wires to-night, in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the *America's* news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for Friday afternoon's papers.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec July 30, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 10, having made the passage in about 11 days.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from New-York July 28, arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Liverpool, *via* Cork, on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the Conference were strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of twelve millions sterling, and the Indian loan of five millions had been introduced in the London market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week added up 43,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 5,500 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-16d. on all grades. Some authorities say the decline on the middling and lower qualities was 1-16d.@⅛d., and that the market closed with free offerings on the part of holders, though without pressing on the market. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing steady and slightly firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅝d.	Middling Mobile	7 1-16d.
Middling Orleans	7¼d.	Fair Upland	7⅝d.
Fair Mobile	7⅝d.	Middling Upland	6 15-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were declining, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON at Havre had declined 1f.@2f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 113f. and *bas* at 106f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was 81,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 95@95⅛ for money and 95¼@95⅜ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £98,500 since the last weekly report. The money market was without change.

POSTSCRIPT—5 O'CLOCK A. M.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26—1:45 A. M.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived here at 1½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are the same as those per the *America* at Halifax.

The following is a brief summary of her advices

The Zurich Conference had resolved to prolong the armistice until the ratification of peace.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was formally advertised to leave for Portland early in the Month of September.

It was reported that the Foreign Ambassadors to France would refuse to attend the Paris *fêtes* if the colors taken from the enemy were allowed to be carried in the procession.

The Bank of France had gained sixty-seven and a half million francs during the month of July.

The Three per cents. on the Paris Bourse had declined to 69f. 25c.

There was a vague rumor that the Prince NAPOLEON was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The collision between the Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort was serious, but it is believed no lives were lost.

The King of Prussia was not expected to live much longer.

Spain had resolved to increase her fortifications in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session. The war in Italy having been concluded, England had been invited to take part in the conference of the great powers should one be held, but sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply. She would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements to serve a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all Powers, and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvement of India.

She gladly assented to the bills providing for the naval and military reserves, and regarded permanent national defences as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The *Daily News* says that the strike among the men belonging to the Building Association was likely to last long.

C. LENNOX WYKE has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The *Herald* has reason to believe that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, on leaving Ryde, will pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz.

The doings in Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £208.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The *Times'* City Article says: "Securities have gradually become weaker during the last forty-eight hours. The knowledge that the Indian and Russian loans would be forthwith introduced contributed to the heaviness, though not so large an extent as was expected. The effect was nevertheless prejudicial and apparent in every one of departments a similar influence is at work on the other side of the channel, and while the position of politics may have something to do with the current of business capitalists at the same time cannot be unmindful of the result of a steady absorption, such as is indicated by these operations. The decline in Consols was nearly one quarter per cent, and although during the day a slight rally ensued it was not maintained, particularly when it was found that an additional fall had taken place in the French rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 95⅛ to 95, but the final price was 95⅛ to 95¼, with fresh symptoms of dullness in the more advanced hours.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding changeable weather. FLOUR was quiet; sales at 10s.@12s. 3d.; French in sacks had advanced 6d. WHEAT dull; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained; sales of Western red at 7s. 6d.@9s., and white at 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN was quiet and freely offered; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d., and white at 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF quiet, and holders pressing on the market, prices had declined 5s. 6d., and the Government contracts were advertised at less than was expected. PORK was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market; sales of repacked at 60s.@65s. The Government refuses American cured in the new contract. BACON was inactive but steady. LARD was firm and in better demand; sales at 54s.@57s. TALLOW in fair demand at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote POT ASHES dull at 27s., and Pearls at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and all quotations slightly declined. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy, at a partial decline of 3d. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d.@29s. ROSIN steady; sales 8,500 bbls. common, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 33s.@34s., closing at the latter price. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the opening, and steady at the close. IRON steady, at £6s. 5s. for Rails, and £6@£6 5s. for Bar. SUGAR quiet and prices easier, but quotably unchanged. COFFEE firm and advanced 1d. TEA quiet and unchanged; sales Congou, at 1s. 3½d.@1s. 3¾d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 54s. 9d.@55s. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL in better demand; sales at 28s. 9d.@29s.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending 9th inst.

WHEAT advanced 2f.@3½f., under short supplies. POT ASHES dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD dull, but steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained.

THE NEWPORT REUNION.

Mr. Gradgrind's Opinions of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Your regular correspondent has given you an extended report of the reunion of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," and regarding the affair in a professional light has done his duty fully and completely. There are incidents, however, which give pregnancy to such an occasion which are likely to be overlooked by all but outsiders. For the benefit of the future generations which may come up here to discharge a duty similar to that which has already been performed here, incidents should be put on record.

To-day workmen are busy in removing the emblems which have decorated the fronts of all the buildings, and on taking down and restoring the signal flags and standards to their owners. It is hard to tell what the people would have done for bunting had it not happened that Newport has been a commercial centre in its time. Some of the inhabitants still boast that there was a time when letters were addressed to individuals who resided in "New-York, near Newport," and they assert with considerable emphasis that their town may yet regain the supremacy she once enjoyed. Has she not one of the finest harbors in the world, they say, and is there not to be a line of steamers established which shall touch at the port regularly? New-Yorkers leave the inhabitants of the old town under the hill to derive all the enjoyment they can from these dreams of the future; take up their quarters in one of the fashionable hotels, bathe as often as suits their convenience, and come and go whenever they choose, without evincing any anxiety whatever in the matter.

But, *revenons à nos moutons.* Your readers will see the applicability of the French motto before I have progressed far.

The "Sons" in the procession numbered I believe about 350. Allow a wife and two children to each one of these representatives, which is a very liberal estimate by the way, and the entire number of returned "sons and daughters" would amount to fourteen hundred. Half of this number, I believe, registered their names on the book at the Mayor's office, which your correspondent justly remarks will be a "curiosity" hereafter. I hope, as an American, if not a Yankee myself, that the writers have made more respectable marks in the world than they did on the pages of that register. It is a literal fact that one of the seven hundred who immortalized themselves there, was obliged to make his "mark." The ratio is highly honorable to Newport; however, it must be acknowledged.

The four hundred sons of their fathers received the most distinguished honors as the procession wound its way through the serpentine course marked out for it. Two hours after the time appointed, the procession arrived at the tent. Three thousand people are not to be seated in five minutes, and it was somewhat amusing to see how each individual varied the programme to suit his own convenience. There the tables were, groaning with water-melons, mush-melons, peaches, cold meats, &c. Of necessity, these eatables had some of them been preserved for so long a time that the multitude were content, like Job's war horse, to smell them afar off. The fruits were so tempting, however, that those who had their appetite sharpened by their two-mile tramp, fell to without waiting for grace to be said. The onset was becoming more and more furious, when Mayor CRANSTON came forward, and making his voice heard above the clatter of the knives and forks, delivered his very appropriate address of welcome.

Dr. CHANNING of Boston (not the D. D., but the M. D., the resurrection of the Sons did not extend so far back as that) followed. There were very many interesting reminiscences scattered through his speech, but the great fault was its utter defiance of the eight minute rule which the Committee of Arrangements had adopted. It would have made an admirable lecture, both as regarded matter and length; but as the Doctor was not blessed with a very powerful voice the tempest Mayor CRANSTON had stilled began to rage again. The hankering after the flesh pots seized the people, and the calls of hunger proved louder than the calls to order. Dr. C. offered to desist, but those in his immediate neighborhood urged him to continue, and he did so for half an hour, very much to the regret of some of the orators expectant, whose tongues were fairly vibrating with their anxiety to rattle off their neat little impromptus. Finally Dr. C. yielded the floor, grace was said over the moiety of refreshments which remained, and the exercises proceeded according to the programme.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, entered into the spirit of the occasion very happily. His genial soul found expression in some very apt verses, which I regret that you did not vary the monotony of your report with. Gov. TURNER was brief and to the point. Col. VAN ZANDT, I believe the gentleman has a right to the military prefix, was spirited, and Ex-Mayor COGGESHALL's reminiscences were truly interesting. Col. MAGRUDER, who was evidently called on without any opportunity for previous preparation, made one of the happiest addresses of the day. A thought to which he gave utterance is well worth being preserved. The United States army, said he, is but a picket guard, stationed wherever danger threatens, the people will file up to the front when the alarm is given, to fight battles under a standard which has not known defeat.

The rest of the speakers were afflicted with a serious historical mania; and, judging from the striking similarity of the addresses, I should say that there could never have been but one history of Rhode Island published. Allusions to ROGER WILLIAMS, the burning of the *Liberty* and *Gaspee*, were made in a most monotonous manner. There were no changes rung on names or events. It was, perhaps, but natural that the gathering should have partaken somewhat of the character of a mutual admiration society; but respect for invited guests should have prevented the glorification of "Little Rhody" being carried so far, spirited spinster as she has always shown herself to be.

Even the multitude tired of this constant iteration. While one of the speakers was busily reading from his manuscript, there was a sudden stampede from the tent. The "Punkinville Rainjers" were coming. The benches could not have been cleared more suddenly had a meteor fallen in the midst of the patiently-suffering audience.

There is a company in New-York, called "Fantasticals," which is a faint, shadowing forth of an idea which has never been carried out more happily than it was on the present occasion. This brigade numbered 150 men, and there was not one of them who was not a study.

There was his Satanic Majesty frisking about his forked tail in the most dignified manner. "Mose" and "Lize" were enjoying a pleasant drive, while a hapless wight, dressed in a canvas suit, elaborately covered with tar and feathers, was riding on a rail. A poor decrepid figure, stuffed with straw, was so fastened to the outside of a bushel basket that it was difficult to believe an old man with stout legs was not carrying the legless trunk of a hearty fellow most comfortably stowed away in the basket. Brother Jonathan, in a characteristic costume, was munching away at a hunk of gingerbread most industriously. Your knights of the busy pencil were admirably burlesqued by a character carrying a crayon so immense that one end rested of necessity on the shoulder of the writer who was scribbling in his note-book. But the fashionables who congregate on the Ocean House balconies tittered and blushed the most at exaggerations of their own style of apparel.

These "Rainjers" proved to be invaders from Providence. They were escorted by the Block Island Guard. From one end of the city to the other there was a continual guffaw until they took pity on the aching sides of the people, and removed their hideous and grotesque disguises.

It was not much to be wondered at that Mayor CRANSTON had to declare an adjournment of the exercises at the time when this ludicrous procession passed.

The exercises of the evening were, in many respects, happier than those in the morning. The removal of the benches gave opportunity for more freedom of motion, and one or two of the speakers entered more into the proper spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the "Sons and Daughters" enjoyed all these exercises amazingly, but the extraordinary pains taken to attract outsiders should have induced the speakers to vary the monotony of their remarks.

Mayor CRANSTON and Ex-Mayor COGGESHALL both deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to make the celebration a memorable one. It was not their fault that it miscarried in some particulars.

The seven or eight thousand excursionists who came to town Monday found themselves much in the position of flies caught in a patent trap. It was easier for them to get into Newport than it was for them to get out. The boats this morning carried away two thousand, and left nearly that number on the wharves.

Why is it that newspaper correspondents consider it their duty to invest everything with a *couleur de rose*. Some enthusiastic bachelor or hot-blooded young man who has been down to the beach, between 11 o'clock and 3, grows eloquent over the "forms which HELEN might have envied, &c., &c." Now, if there is anything beside the "Punkinville Rainjers" which has a right to be called comical it is these same dripping figures which emerge from the waters of the bay in all the glory of soaked flannel and dilapidated straw hats. Morning after morning I have whiled away the time in watching them; and let me assure the *habitués* of the inland watering places, of Saratoga, Ballston, Sulphur Springs, &c., that there is no better antidote for melancholy and *ennui* than the sight Newport Beach affords between the hours named. Certain it is that Venus Aphrodite never wore a modern bathing-dress, and that if PARIS had first seen HELEN arrayed in this nondescript ridiculous garb, the Trojan war could never have occurred, and students would have been spared the miseries of investigating the mysteries of HOMER. Why will not your correspondents substitute for their fancies facts?

GRADGRIND.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

The "fierce Democracie" assembled in Trenton to-day, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A great stir was perceptible last evening, and the keepers of the different hotels patronized by the delegates, I expect, wished there was a Convention every day. The meeting was organized at 12 M., by appointing the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Hon. J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, and Major CUNNINGHAM, of Essex, as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed, composed of one from each County, for the purpose of appointing permanent officers.

Two delegations appeared from Sussex County, both claiming to stand on the same platform, and to hold the same creed, but splitting on the question of regularity of appointments. The Convention fought for a while over this knotty case, and finally agreed to exclude both delegations. The Hon. WM. C ALEXANDER was then elected President, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, opposing the assumption by Congress of the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories, and denouncing the African Slave-trade. The following resolutions were also adopted:

And whereas, The late division of the Democratic Party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the National Administration upon that question, both sections having cordially approved the course of the Administration in other important matters and measures, and as that question has been settled, and no practical good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the past action thereon; therefore

Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should by common consent be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, untrammeled by any party action or resolutions, and that burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New Jersey Democrat to reëstablish our party in power.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by admitting a convicted criminal as a member of the last General Assembly, evinced a perfidious disregard of and contempt for the Constitution of this State, violated that Constitution for partisan purposes, and outraged the moral sense of the people of this State, by placing a disfranchised convict over them as a law maker, and in a position where strangers to *them* might regard *him* as a *representative* of *their* characters and moral sentiment; and that the unparalleled and arbitrary action of the Republican majority of the House of Assembly in forcing upon that body, by a party vote, in hot haste, a member totally disqualified, without permitting the presentation to the House of reasons against his admission, richly deserves, as it must receive, the condemnation of all patriotic and law-loving citizens, and stamp the Republican Party as dangerous to our free institutions, and tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree, whenever political power and control are ever temporarily lodged in their hands.

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was nominated for Governor, on the sixth ballot, having received 388 votes. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result.

Gen. WRIGHT soon made his appearance in the Convention, and spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked the numerous delegations in the Convention for their kind partiality in nominating him for the office of Governor, and said that it was done not so much on account of his abilities as a regard for one who had struggled for the cause. He made some remarks in reference to the great benefits derived to the State and nation from Democratic principles—that the Opposition would have enough to do to attend to their own troubles without attending to the Democratic Party, and pledging himself, if elected, to evince his appreciation of the honor by good conduct, he closed. [Much cheering.]

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT is a man of moderate height, rather stout in person, and looks like a working Democrat.

Altogether, this was "*one* of the Conventions." Should the Americans and Republicans unite, Gen. WRIGHT will have enough to do to get elected. This has been shown by the past. At the last Presidential election the Opposition were not in union, and the State went Democratic at the same Gubernatorial election. With a united Opposition Gov. NEWELL had a large majority.

OCULAR.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The schooner *Suffolk*, with her very popular master, SMITH, leaves to-day for your port. This affords me the opportunity to give you a few items of Mexican news, which we received from Vera Cruz by the overland mail. The latest paper from that place in our possession is the 28th ult.

Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO had resumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and had taken up his headquarters in Colima.

Gen. ZUAZUA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army of the North, had left San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and was marching towards Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Gens. ROCHA, OGAZON, PUEBLITA and ORTEGA, with the forces at their command, had commenced operations against Gen. MARQUEZ, in Guadalajara.

The Governor of Zacatecas has issued a special message against conspirators in that State. Every one taken in the act, or against whom the charge is sustained, is to be shot down without a trial. Several priests, undoubtedly troubled in their consciences, have taken leave in all haste.

Col. MENDEZ had defeated OSCHOA and GUTIERREZ, (Colonels in MIRAMON's service,) near Zacatlan, in the department of Puebla. Col. MENDEZ took possession of this important place on the 13th ult., and reports that the enemy lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about 300 men.

From the City of Mexico there is no news, except that they are, as usual, trying very hard to raise money. This seems to be the occupation even of every military chief in the service of that Government. ROBLES had levied a new contribution from the citizens of Jalapa. The same had been done, by the commander of the forces in Orizaba.

The notorious robber chief, COBOS, had left Orizaba for Tehuacan, and it is reported (though it is very improbable,) that he actually intends to march against Oaxaca.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in that city, and that the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, stationed in that port, was getting short of stores of all kinds, and likely to suffer seriously.

A new English war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th.

The little disturbance in the neighboring villages of Minatitlan, of which I wrote in my last, originating in an order of the Prefect of the district to take possession of a portion of the Church property, has been satisfactorily settled, the Indians being obliged to submit.

The rainy season has set in here in full vigor, consequently the heat is excessively great, and bilious fever is very common.

The day before yesterday entered this port the English brig *Her Majesty*, in ballast, consigned to the house of Casseran. She will take back a load of mahogany.

SPORTING.

Another Exciting Race in Boston.

From the Boston Post, 25th inst.

The quartette of turfmen that on Tuesday inaugurated a trotting enterprise, at the South-End Riding Park, with a match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, closed the affair, yesterday afternoon, with an introduction of the well-known and highly-esteemed trotters *Pilot* and *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York. The contest of the preceding day had placed a damper upon subsequent arrangements, so great and general was the dissatisfaction at Mr. EOFF's (the driver of *Princess*) course, and the attendance of spectators consequently fell from somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 to 2,000. The sum of $2,300 was paid the famous mares to make the meeting in Boston on Tuesday, yet Mr. EOFF claimed a per centage of the gate money, and to his not being able to obtain the same is attributed his spiritless bearing when he permitted *Flora* to win easily up among the thirties. Mr. MCMANN said that *Flora* would have made even better time than 2:26 (which was certainly most remarkable for a half-mile track) if there had been anything to urge or yoke her. She was in the condition, he thought, to repeat, if not beat, her wonderful time of 2:22, made two weeks since, and the fastest on record. The receipts at the gate, on Tuesday, were between $5,000 and $6,000, leaving a profit of about $3,000 to be divided among the four managers.

The attendance yesterday, as we have said, hardly exceeded that of two thousand persons, and the fact was rather surprising, in view of the great interest that was supposed to be felt in the race. The morning had promised rain, but by noon the sky had become almost cloudless, and at the time assigned for the trot the weather could not have been more agreeable. The horses entered were C. CARL's b. m. *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York; and D. MACE's blk. g. *Pilot*, of Boston. The former is a thoroughbred from *Eclipse*, and has often achieved brilliant triumphs, while the latter is a juvenile in turf experience, though one of much promise. Originally a full pacer, *Pilot* does not show a clean perfect trot, and considerable excellence is still left for him to attain. Nothing is known of his origin, but we remember well of his having been purchased by JOSHUA SEWARD, of Boston, two years ago, for the sum of $2,000—the purchaser having seen her make 2:34 with a 150-pound sulky on a muddy track—and subsequently transferred to his present owners, Messrs. DANIEL ROBBINS and CORNELIUS KEELER, at the price of $3,000.

The judges were Col. THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; G. W. STANLEY, of Augusta, Me., and ENOCH EMMONS, of Boston, and they having taken their positions upon the stand promptly at 4 o'clock, the horses were at once called upon for the

THE RACE.

First Heat.—*Pilot* took the pole, and at the third attempt they got off, with *Pilot* leading by a length. *Damsel* broke at the turn but caught at once, and *Pilot* then following suit as far as the first operation was concerned, the mare took a tremendous lead along the back stretch, which she kept to the score on the half mile (1:16.) On the second half DAN's animal attempted to make a brush, but the gap was altogether too great to cause the least doubt as to the result, and the consequence was that *Damsel* won the heat easily in 2:42—the bad time being attributed to the fact that her speed was considerably slackened on the last quarter, when success was certain.

Second Heat.—On this *Damsel* took at once a handsome lead, *Pilot* laboring and with no foot, being left far behind. But the horse rallied on the back stretch, and gradually diminishing the gap, allowed the mare to pass the score on the half-mile (in 1:16) only a length ahead. Then a handsome and closely-contested trial followed, the gap at one time being lengthened and again diminished altogether by a bad break on the part of *Damsel*. As *Pilot* lapped, the crowd gave expression to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, but the short corners appeared to be bad for MACE's animal, and he was soon shaken off. Up they came on the home stretch, both showing splendid gaits, and *Damsel* this time won by two lengths, in 2:30. The excitement was great.

Third Heat.—[Previous to this heat, DAN PFIFER, who had been expected to drive *Damsel*, appeared in front of the stand, and persistently demanded of the Judges that the announcement might be made that *Damsel* would trot to harness with *Flora Temple* to wagon, at any time, for a purse of $1,500 to $2,500. DAN's friends thought him quite enthusiastic, and the announcement was not officially made.] After one false start, the word was obtained, *Damsel* leading from the stand. After passing the first turn she opened on the horse, and was gaining very fast when she lost her footing, to the decided advantage of *Pilot*, who crept up so slowly, and yet so steadily, that at length he covered the mare, while the crowd enthusiastically exclaimed, "He's got this heat," "he's got this heat!" After a short neck and neck race, *Pilot* took the lead, and kept it, making the half in 1:16, and the heat in 2:36, amid great cheering.

Fourth Heat.—Mr. CARL being sick, DAN PFIFER now took the ribbons of *Damsel*. Three false starts were made, with a heavy tax upon the patience of the spectators, and on the first both horses came running to the score, with PFIFER crowding, and the wheels of the sulkeys almost locking. Finally, getting a start, the contestants commenced at a good 2:30 gait. At the turn *Damsel* broke, but lost nothing, and the horses went along on the back stretch, with *Pilot* a length in advance. The trotting now was very handsome, and *Damsel* closing with a smart brush she entered first on the second half. Her advantage was but of brief duration, however, as a break gave *Pilot* a short lead, which he kept to the score in 2:35. The half was in 1:15.

Fifth Heat.—Before the horses were called up rain began to descend, and, while many of the male spectators took convenient shelter, most of the few representatives of the gentler branch of the human family left the course altogether. Matters were now getting to a pretty fine point, and as the next heat was to decide the matter it was awaited with much interest. Both went off splendidly at the third trial. The mare broke in the first quarter, but recovered, caught up, and passed the score on the half mile in 1:16, four or five lengths in advance. Both jockeys came down yelling to the utmost power of their lungs, while the crowd responded with shouts of the most tumultuous description. The horse lost further ground, though once or twice making a spirited brush for the lead, and *Damsel* won the heat and race 2:35—the whole terminating at 6¾ o'clock.

SUMMARY.

SOUTH-END RIDING PARK—BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.—Premium of $500; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5.

C. CARL's b. m. *Miller's Damsel*	1	1	2	2	1
D. MACE's blk. g. *Pilot*	2	2	1	1	2

TIME—2:42; 2:30; 2:36; 2:35; 2:35.

We learn that there are prospects of another meeting of these trotters at an early day.

A SNAKE STORY.—A couple of weeks ago we noticed the fact that Mr. JOHN WHITE, Jr., of this borough, came upon a den of rattlesnakes, on Warrior Ridge, and succeeded in killing four of them. This week we are able to chronicle a snake slaughter that exceeds anything of the kind we ever heard of. One day last week, while Messrs. JAMES WATSON and CONRAD BUTT were engaged in plowing a field belonging to the farm of the former, in Woodcock Valley, about six miles from this place, they plowed up a nest of snakes, and, from the appearance of the ground, as the reptiles made for safe quarters, in all directions, they thought that they had trespassed upon a world of snakes, as the earth was completely covered for the distance of several hundred yards. They immediately stopped their horses and made an onslaught on them, and after about fifteen minutes hard labor, counted the killed, and found that they had the number of *eighty-two*—sixty-two vipers and twenty blacksnakes. We have never before heard of so many snakes being seen and killed in this neighborhood in any previous season. Almost every person that travels in the woods reports having seen one or more of these reptiles.

Since the above was in type, Mr. JOHN STONEBRAKER, of Franklin township, has informed us of a snake story that takes the "spots off" the above, and anything we have ever heard in the snake line. Mr. HAMPTON, of the above township, one day last week, was engaged in quarrying stone, in a quarry close to the turnpike road, and, observing two or three snakes lying on a rock, he started to kill them, but as he approached they secreted themselves under the rock. Not wishing them to escape, he got his hammer and broke off a portion of the rock, when he beheld a den of copperheads. He procured a club and went to work at them, and succeeded in killing *one hundred and eight!* He says that as many more got away.—*Huntingdon (Penn.) American, Aug. 24.*

School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Union.

This excellent School, the pupils of which are now enjoying their vacation, will again commence operations on the 26th of September. For the elevation and advancement of women of intellect and taste who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, it is destined to be one of the grandest and best enterprises which has ever been taken in hand by the friends of ambitious, but needy women.

The School was first opened a few years ago under the patronage and supervision of some benevolent ladies, who were eager to open a new pathway to useful, and at the same time congenial studies for women who, unable and unwilling to become mere drudges in servile occupations, and for the meanest pittance, would be doomed otherwise to sell themselves at the matrimonial altar, or resign themselves to a life of cheerless inactivity and poverty. Their efforts have been eminently successful. They first gathered together a few pupils in small chambers on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and provided excellent masters for their instruction in such branches as would qualify them as designers for various departments of art-manufacture. The school progressed, and continued to enlarge, so that after some time the ladies removed their pupils to more convenient apartments in the Bible House, where they remained until the Cooper Institute building was finished, when, through the liberality of its founder, they were placed in possession of a suitable suite of rooms in that structure, combining all the advantages of vastness, quiet, good light, and agreeable location. They were the first occupants of the building, and the apartments devoted to their studies extend through an entire wing of the large edifice. In one room the wood engravers have their different implements for prosecuting their art, and many of the pupils of the school have attained a high degree of excellence in this always remunerative occupation. In other rooms are models from the antique, besides medallions, sketches, heads, &c., representing more modern subjects. They have also several valuable paintings belonging to the School, and the Bryan Gallery, which contains some of the finest pictures in this country, and which occupies a lower hall in the building, is always open to the pupils, where they may study and draw, and find a stimulus to persevering execution in gazing upon the beautiful creations of the greatest painters of by-gone years. One of the pupils, a young lady of marked intelligence, showed us a picture which she has on her easel, a copy of one of the finest landscapes in the Bryan collection, and it certainly, considering her youth, gives wonderful promise of future excellence. Another youthful girl was engaged on a portrait in oil. She spoke enthusiastically of her chosen art, and of ROSA BONHEUR, and said that if years of study and intense application would make an artist, she would yet be one. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits which this school has already bestowed upon women. Numerous accomplished teachers have been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable positions in various parts of the country, to the great improvement, it is believed, of the system and standard of art education in our public institutions of learning. But much good as has heretofore grown out of this enterprise, it will soon be able to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, contribute permanently to the elevation of women in the scale of society, and to the diffusion and progress of art among all classes: for, during the late session, it has been remodeled upon an entirely different basis, and in accordance with the desire of Mr. COOPER will be incorporated into the "Union" as an organic part of the Institute; the trustees of the Cooper Union assuming the responsibility of its permanent existence and support. The Lady Managers, however will continue in the management of the School under such general rules and regulations as the trustees of the "Union" may from time to time adopt. Both industrial and amateur pupils, not under 12 years of age, will be received. Those (the class for whose advantage the school is more particularly designed) who desire to cultivate their art talents for practical and professional employment, such as designers for art-manufactures and book-illustrations, as engravers on wood, as teachers of drawing and painting, as workers in various branches of industrial art, or as artists in higher walks; and ladies, whose studies have no object beyond general culture, or the acquisition of a knowledge of art as an elegant accomplishment, and who may wish to avail themselves of the superior opportunities offered by the school. There will be no charge for tuition in the industrial class, and the fees received from the amateur class will be devoted towards the support of the school.

Pupils preparing for professional employment will be admitted into the Industrial class on producing satisfactory evidence of good character and fitness in other respects. The only further conditions of admission will be a due observance of the rules, and the rendering of such aid in the instruction of younger pupils as they may be able to afford, and as may be required of them. If pupils in the Industrial class desire to make any other compensation, the amount may be handed to the Directors, and will be applied exclusively to the increase of the models and library of the school. In case the number of applicants should exceed the capacities of the school, preference will be given to those who will devote the greatest amount of time and assistance to study.

For members of the Amateur class (ladies not studying for professional practice) the charges will be ten dollars per term in drawing, perspective, &c., and twenty dollars in painting. Pupils in painting will have all the privileges of all other classes without additional cost. All the pupils will be obliged to furnish their own materials, and members of the Engraving class their own tools. The amateur pupils will be received only so long as their admission does not lead to the exclusion of industrial scholars. The number will, in any event, be necessarily limited. The studies will comprise instruction in the use of the lead pencil and the crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspective and sketching from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastel; landscape, heads, figures, flowers, &c.; in designing and drawing on wood; in lithography etching on stone, painting on China, and such other studies as it may be desirable to pursue.

The Trustees will encourage particular attention to the study of wood engraving, as an art to be acquired with most certainty and to be most relied upon as a pursuit, according to past experience in the school. It is in every way an honorable and pleasant labor, and always remunerative to intelligent industry. Many pupils of the school have qualified themselves for the successful practice of wood engraving, and there is ample assurance of sufficient occupation for all who may acquire the necessary knowledge of the art to practice it well.

It is the intention of the managers to offer for sale at the rooms of the school, and at moderate prices, such meritorious drawings and paintings, both original and copies, as may be executed by the pupils, or the graduates for that purpose—the entire proceeds of such sales to be paid to the pupils, as in case of other works.

The school year, extending from the latter part of September to the first of July, will be divided into four quarters or terms, of ten weeks each, beginning (the ensuing session) respectively on Monday, the 26th of September, 1859; the 5th of December, 1859; the 13th of February, and 23d of April, 1860. Pupils may enter at any time. From early in July to the reopening in September, will be the annual vacation, with the customary intermission at the Christmas Holidays. The rooms will be open daily at all hours The regular study hours will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, except Saturday, with an intermission of one hour at noon. Visitors are freely admitted to the school.

The gentlemen who have taken this great enterprise under their especial care are Peter Cooper, Esq. Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

Shocking Street Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horses left to die in the street is an ordinary sight. But never until this week have I seen a poor animal lying two days and a night in Broadway, though still alive. Last Tuesday morning a horse was stretched out at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, while near him stood an ordinary wagon. How he was injured I knew not; I only know that he lay there through the day, with a circle of spectators about him; that he endured the peltings of the storm of Tuesday night; that through the long hours of Wednesday he was still there, exposed to the heavy rain of the afternoon, and that at sundown, as I passed by, he was still alive. This morning he was gone. A little straw was put under his head, a little grass given him to eat, and that was all the care taken of him during this time. Can nothing be done to the owners of such poor animals?

W. H. C.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

COMMANDER MAURY AND THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

It is known that a report has for some months prevailed, of the probability that Commander MAURY, in charge of the National Observatory, would be ordered to sea service. Newspapers and men of science in this and other countries have in consequence expressed their regret at this (rumored) contemplated act by the Navy Department. On inquiry, however, at the proper source, it is ascertained, that at no time has Secretary TOUCEY ever thought of detaching him from the Observatory for the abovenamed, or any other purpose.

Lieut. IVES, the architect and engineer in charge of the Washington Monument, has made an official report to the Society, in which he says that when raised to the height of six hundred feet the entire weight of the shaft and foundation will be seventy thousand tons. The weight of the structure, in its present condition, is forty thousand tons. He has been unable to detect any appearances of settling or indications of insecurity. By scientific calculations he has arrived at the conclusion that the weight alone of the monument, at its full height, would offer a resistance nearly eight times greater than the overturning effort of the heaviest tempest to which it would probably ever be exposed.

It was proposed to the Monument Society, many years ago, to surround the foot of the obelisk with a base of a pantheon form, and an engraving was made of the Monument as it would appear, if completed in accordance with that plan. An impression has been in this way created, throughout the country, that the engraved design has been adopted, and cannot now be deviated from without tearing down what has been already built. But as it has not been the intention of the Society to accept the plan referred to, and as the error, which exists, seems to have an injurious effect, Lieutenant IVES suggests the expediency of notifying the public officially that the obelisk is the only portion of the Monument, the form of which is decided upon, and that the determination of the design for the base is still open for consideration. In this suggestion of Lieutenant IVES the Society has concurred.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday last was $4,123,000. The receipts for the week ending on that day were $1,606,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,444,000, and the drafts issued to $1,007,000.

Attorney-General BLACK has returned to Washington.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated H. C. HOBART, of Calumet County, for Governor, and A. S. PALMER for Lieutenant-Governor. It is doubtful whether the delegates to the Charleston Convention will be elected by the present Convention, which is decidedly Anti-Lecompton.

The Kansas Gold Mines, etc.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Express from Denver City has arrived here with two day's later news. The rush towards the new gold diggings was incessant.

MCCREA, who was arrested yesterday for killing CLARK in 1854, was to-day discharged, the indictment being worthless.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The steamship *Columbia* will be detained here till Thursday afternoon, on account of a severe storm.

Prof. Steiner's Balloon Ascension at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ca., Thursday, Aug. 25.

Prof. STEINER left here at 4:20 in the balloon *Europa* for Boston. He made a splendid start—rose rapidly and steadily, and went off in a southeasterly direction. The weather was fine—the wind west. The balloon passed Whitby, 25 miles distant, at 5 o'clock.

The Case of Marshall S. Potter.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

MARSHALL S. POTTER, of Lee, tried for the murger of his mother and three brothers, was to-day found guilty. The defence offered no testimony.

Arrest of a Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 25.

ALEXANDER NORTON, who passed forged notes here to a large amount some months since, was to-day arrested at Chicago by Officer BLACK, of this city.

Fire at Portsmouth, Va.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 25.

A fire at Portsmouth, this morning, destroyed six new buildings. Loss $5,000.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* passed out the Capes last night, bound to the Gulf of Mexico.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The American Convention of the Fourth Congressional District is again in session to-night. The rowdies, so far, are held in check by a large Police force. The friends of the Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS and COLEMAN YELLOT are about tied. The question of contested seats from two Wards is referred back to the people. The Convention has adjourned till Tuesday.

Ten-Mile Horse Race.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 25.

A ten-mile race came off in Douglas Park, this city, to-day, between *Rome Chief*, owned by Mr. HURLBURT, and *Lady Gilbert*, owned by Mr. DALTON, for a purse of $1,000. The former won. Time—37 minutes.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The mortality in Boston for the week ending Saturday last, was 92, of which five were of small-pox. For the Summer season the city has been remarkably healthy, no contagious disease having increased the average deaths.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.—A letter from Japan gives some particulars of the manners and customs of that peculiar people. In some respects they appear to be more virtuous than people boasting of a higher civilization. Malversation by a functionary, embezzlement of public funds, extortion, bribery of officials, coining of false money, murder, and robbery, are punished with death, and not only of the guilty person, but of his father, children, and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European notions, and to sound principles of justice, appears to be adopted by the Japanese from the belief that crime is owing to bad education.

The modes of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers, and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head downwards, and is left to die, unless he obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs from a poignard. For parricide and adultery, culprits are plunged into boiling oil. Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magistrates are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and the bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal punishment so degrading that mothers never strike their offspring.

Although the climate is enervating, yet children are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice, and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the results of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books which causes surprise in European visitors.

The bookselling trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere, even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. And yet the Japanese despise the Chinese; they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Coxinga himself, who was the scourge of the sea and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his companions.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Last Pier—An Iron Epic—Representative Figures of the Bridge—Nature and Art—The Bridge and Niagara—Not Picturesque—Stupendous Scientific Significance of it—What is a Tubular Bridge?—Curiously Interesting Action of Heat—Masonry of the Piers—Cyclopean Structures—Dynamics of Ice—Scientific Surveys—Its Meaning and Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To stand on the limestone bed of the St. Lawrence, thirty feet below the river's rush, is an experience that might kindle a sensation even in the *blasé* breast of the hero of "Used Up." This experience it was the present writer's, last Saturday, to feel, along with a party of the leading citizens of Montreal, invited by Mr. Engineer HODGES to assist at the laying of the first stone of the last pier of the most gigantic embodiment of engineering genius in the world—the Victoria Bridge, of Montreal.

Six years ago the foundation stone of the first of its twenty-four piers was laid—to-day the last; and the month of November of the present year will see this bridge open to the sweep of the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway, thus uniting the Western and Eastern divisions of this system into an *ensemble* of over eleven hundred miles, with unbroken gauge—a Railroad unprecedented in the world.

The realization of what it is, this Victoria Bridge, is not a matter for figures; nor have I them even at hand just now to satisfy the statistical inquirer. I do not regret it, for indeed these similitudes are generally inadequate enough. It is so hard to establish such proportions as appeal to public admiration! How often have I vigorously but vainly toiled through columns of calculations and labored descriptions of dimensions, without one clear idea of the matter in hand! The mind, overburdened with a mass of details, loses the conception of the totality, which is of course the main thing.

Here, however, are a few representative facts that I hope may serve towards making the matter a little intelligible.

This Tubular Iron Road, which spans the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, stretches TWO ENGLISH MILES minus 1,396 feet!

It rests on 24 massive stone piers, which, with the embankments at each side, give 25 openings of 242 feet each, with the exception of the central span which is 330 feet.

Each tube covers two openings; that is to say, it is fixed in position in the centre, and is free to expand or contract on the adjoining two piers. The weight of each tube is about 644 tons, amounting to an aggregate of over TEN THOUSAND TONS of iron!

Three millions of cubic feet of masonry in the Victoria Bridge! That is to say, if turned into lineal measure, it would reach 510 miles, or as a solid, would form a pyramid 215 feet high, and having a base of 215 feet square!

The force on the river, during the last season, has amounted to a small army. It consists of six steamboats, seventy-two barges, and several small craft. Over 3,000 artisans and laborers were employed. To this must be added 142 horses and four locomotives. The amount of wages daily being $5,000.

The cost of the bridge amounts to SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS!

EMERSON has told us the story of the old dame, who on being shown the recent triumphs of scientific skill was of opinion that God had done very well, but that man had, in some things, gone beyond him! I have thought that the VICTORIA BRIDGE might well be brought into comparison with its co-mate of the St. Lawrence—NIAGARA! What twin possessions of that giant stream! Are they not worthy of each other, and indeed equally admirable! Types they are of Man's and of Nature's activity. To the west, the everlasting marvel-work of Geologic ages; matching it on the east, the creation of man's forming faculty, which addresses, not, as Nature's works, the sensibilities, but the intellectual perceptions, being in very deed a builded geometry—man's insight of Nature's operations rendered back in new forms. For it is not the work of science to imitate Nature, but to seize her secret plan, and fit it to the conditions of humanity.

The colossal viaduct is not *picturesque*. It has not the sublimity of the stupendous Roman arch, learned from those elder Etruscans, the English of antiquity. Nor its the arabesque beauty of the Moorish bridges of old Spain. Nor its the romance of those Venetian viaducts, which seem as though called up from dreamland at the spell of mystic music, to serve for the white feet of descending angels. Nothing of all this: and but the sweep of its superb and simple lines touches the esthetic faculties. We need a new standard of judgment for such structures. It is in its intellectual significance that it is sublime—as the realization, through direct and normal methods, of certain requirements, all else being postponed to the problem in statics of a certain force to be resisted by a certain inertia. In this light what proportions does it assume before any merely *instinctual* work—as the pyramids! For every step of this was extorted as a secret from Nature before embodied in iron and stone, and the structure stands the stupendous monument of the creative intellect of man.

The construction of Tubular Bridges is now so well known as not to require much elucidation for even popular comprehension. Moreover, it is simple in he extreme, being composed of boiler-plates riveted together. The skill lies in reducing the boiler iron to such dimensions that there is no unnecessary material, and yet obtaining a sufficiency of strength. It is evident to any one breaking a stick that a strain on a beam proving too much for its strength crushes the top—compresses it, and tears asunder the bottom, whereas the sides are merely rent away. Such is *the fundamental law in the theory of beams*. Accordingly, where the sides of the tubes require strength is at the extremities where they rest on the piers, whereas, for the top and bottom the greater strength needed is at the centre. Lest, however, any one should be deceived by the expression "tube," and imagine something like the tube of a telescope—an enormous iron cylinder—I will say that these tubes are nearer a square, though with sides of height greater than the breadth of top and bottom.

The effects of heat and frost, too, are provided for, the tubes being placed on rollers, thus admitting of free expansion and contraction. The curiously interesting play of temperatures on iron is well known. The Victoria Bridge furnishes some notable illustrations of these phenomena. Each tube of 240 feet long shows, I learn, a contraction and expansion of one-tenth of an inch to every variation of eight degrees of the thermometer. The maximum movement observed is 3¼ inches, owing to the influence of temperature between 120° and 36°. Such are the wondrous disportings of heat. As for the effect of anything else—as of the cars for instance—the heaviest trains will not make the slightest visible deflection. Thus the colossus is ever in motion, through day and night, through year and æon, adding an impressive illustration of the priority of Dynamics to Statics; for Motion is before rest; and the very beds of granite that wall the world, and are the shell and encasement in which its huge *rondeur* rests, are in perpetual perturbation—heaving and sinking in sublime and ceaseless flux!

Regarding the piers, too, I learned much of the greatest interest, but which space will not allow me to communicate. How construct piers across the St. Lawrence's sweeping tide—a savage stream with a reminiscence of the Rapids even here—a rushing ocean-current of from ten to twelve miles per hour? The solution of the preliminary problem is, of itself, a gigantic piece of engineering. First were required colossal floating dams, in order to obtain still water for the commencement of operations. Then came the sinking of the "Coffer"-dams, (or box-dams)—in themselves stupendous undertakings, consisting of two rows of cribbing, fourteen feet wide each, with seven or eight feet of "puddle" (thick clay rendered impenetrable to water by beating it well together) between them. The dam perfected, the anxious moment commenced—that of pumping out the water and getting in the foundation. A few days ago I witnessed the pumping out of the last of the coffer-dams, within which the foundation stone of the last pier was laid. The water was thrown out by a centrifugal pump worked by steam. A body of 548,000 gallons of water was pumped out in 5¼ hours. Nothing could be more admirable than the working of the pumps and the tightness of the dam. This done, an available space of 144 feet long by 44 wide was obtained within which to construct the pier. Previous to the sinking of these dams it had been supposed that the bed of the river was rock, which the scour of the rapid stream had kept clear from all deposit; but it was discovered, on the contrary, to consist of boulders packed with gravel, and that material called "hard-pan," an indurated clay, mixed with stone, varying from six to ten feet in depth. This was removed and the piers posed on the mother rock—a very friable blue limestone.

The masonry of these piers may well be termed Cyclopean! The Pointe Claire quarries of Mount Royal have furnished immense quantities of Lower Silurian Chazy—most excellent material. The massive blocks are cramped and doweled together, and the ponderous sentinel stand based on mother-rock compact and invulnerable as the nether granite. An advance, certainly, from the stepping-stones, in shallow rivers, covered with planks from stone to stone, which exhibit the incipient principle of the pier.

The titanic disportings of the mighty ice-masses of the St. Lawrence are also provided for. It is well known that the most compact masses of masonry fail to withstand even limited pressures of ice, if the precaution of turning the ice back on itself be omitted. But Canadian engineering had long ago solved every problem connected with the dynamics of ice. Each pier, accordingly, is provided with an ice-breaker—a structure of angular form, with a base of about 60 feet projecting from the pier up stream, both sides sloping upwards at an angle of about 45 degrees. Up these polished angular slopes the spring ice rushes with avalanche-like sweep, and, breaking at the top, falls in a huge cataract of massive blocks on either side.

The preliminary scientific preparation was enormous. Back as far as ten years, varied surveys and propositions had been made. Four years later, Mr. KEEFER made his survey, while Mr. RUBIDGE conducted his nice and difficult soundings on the ice, and Sir WILLIAM LOGAN argued the whole question of capacity to resist ice with admirable sagacity. An amount of information was thus gathered which admitted of the nicest judgment. Follow the Reports of Messrs. STEPHENSON, ROSS, BRUNEL and CLARK, with their complicated calculations. The Reports of Messrs. STEPHENSON and ROSS are regarded by those skilled in such matters as models of engineering writing. I hope these elaborate illustrations of the theory of Tubular Bridges may be published in fit form, as additions to the knowledge of this important subject before the public in the great work of CLARK. The plans thus matured, the beginning of 1854 saw the work actually commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES HODGES, the engineer who acted on the part of the contractors, Messrs. PETO, BRASSEY and BETTS. It is under the management of this gentleman, who has indeed won golden opinions, as well for his large humanity towards the numerous employes as for his engineering ability, that this gigantic work has been prosecuted with such great energy and success.

It is impossible to help feeling freer at the illustration of so much human power as this structure embodies. It carries further on the limits of humanity and is an honor to the human race. Most wonderful type it is of what the cunning, contriving hand can do, governed by the creative and creative intellect of man. It stands as high-water mark of what Engineering genius has achieved these ages. W. S.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its thirtieth annual meeting in the City Hall in this city, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Being called to order by the President, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Schools of Boston, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. CRAIG, of this city.

The Institute was welcomed to the city by his Honor the Mayor in a handsome address, in which he took occasion to speak of the action of the city more than twenty years ago, in abolishing the district system of public schools, and giving the control of them to the towns.

The President, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., responded, paying compliments, well deserved, to the citizens of New-Bedford and their large Committee of Arrangements, and reviewing to some extent, the progress of the Institute since its first organization, thirty years ago. Then, there was not a Normal School in the country, nor but one educational journal, and no State Teachers' Association.

After some preliminary business, the Hon. GEO. B. EMERSON was introduced as the lecturer of the hour, who spoke of "the Forest and the Garden, as Sources of Thoughts and Objects of Study." He commenced by referring to some of the most noted forest trees, giving interesting incidents in their history—particularly those huge trees that everywhere throughout Old England, and solemnity to the old minsters and cathedrals. Their awful gloom, there as everywhere, conduce to lofty thought.

Teachers are too much limited in their thoughts to dry and abstract subjects. They need to spend more time in the study of nature, examining the causes that give strength and vigor to the oak, as well as vigor and spirit to man. Too little is done to make men more manly; and teachers especially are in danger of losing their manliness, for want of exercise in the open air. Many examples were referred to of the training of the ancients in manly exercises.

The forest and garden are the schools where the first lessons in beauty are to be learned; they may be given in the school-room, or the parlor, or by the way. Each mass of trees has its own elements of beauty, as distinct in its character as that of different individuals. Color, form and motion conspire to add beauty to the forests, as all these in infinite variety are combined, and as trees are grouped in larger or smaller numbers. Some would have us study the elements of beauty in paintings. But why not study the originals?

Doubtless the human form and "human face divine" are more beautiful, and of a higher order of beauty than anything to be seen in the forest or the landscape. Childhood, in everything that belongs to it—how beautiful in its perfect trust, its guileless simplicity, its gentleness, its hopefulness, its quickness to enjoy the external about them in all the shapes and forms of life!

The time has come when the instruction given to children to prepare them for the work they are going to engage in in the world, in a knowledge of those principles of science upon which the arts of farming, gardening and managing trees depend. The better educated teachers should make a beginning and set the example. Nothing so fully combines all the advantages of the exercise which teachers need in the open air, as the study of some branch of botany. In concluding, Mr. EMERSON urged upon teachers the motives they have to form the higher spiritual natures of children. They should see that there is nothing in their own character which they would not willingly have reproduced in its flower and in its fruit.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. THAYER(?), a teacher of music in the public schools, with a trio of ladies sung an appropriate piece of music.

A discussion followed on the topics of the lecture, in which Messrs. WETHERELL, of Boston; Prof. CROSBY, of Salem; Mr. EMERSON and Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, took part, and all of them urged the importance of more of the study of nature, especially the branches of Botany and Chemistry, in order to fit youth the better to perform the work of husbandry, as well as the more to enjoy the labors in which as farmers they are called to engage.

The evening was devoted to a lecture by Prof. J. D. BUTLER, of the State University, Madison, Wis., on "The Claims of the Classics." The Church was one of the largest in the city, with a gallery on three sides, and every seat was filled.

Nothing but the lecture itself can give one any satisfactory idea of its character. The manner of treating the subject was somewhat after the style of the vigorous West; for although the lecturer gave the clearest evidence of his genuine love of the classics, and an intimate familiarity with them, he frequently made use of some rather modern illustrations, but not the less appropriate and forcible. For instance, in answer to the question why translations should not be studied rather than the originals, he asked, Why should you not dissect a monkey to learn something about human anatomy, or why not look at the tracks of the lion rather than the lion himself?

The effect of the study of the classics to sharpen the powers of discrimination, was said to be so great that the true classical scholar possessed an acumen equal to that of Hudibras, who was said to be able to tell by the kick of a boot of what leather it was made. So the study of the classics strengthens the powers of the mind; the strength of each vanquished sentence passes into the strength of the victor.

Considerable space was given in the lecture to showing that the study of the classics increases originality. Even HOMER had traditionary song to stimulate him to write the "Iliad." Invention is most increased by looking at the models in the Patent Office, where men have gone as far as their powers would enable them to go in creating some new machine, and where an observer has looked upon the model, and after studying it has seen how he can carry out more completely the original idea or principle of the invention. In science and literature each successive age has lighted its torch at the fire of the past. What classic did not yield some ray to MILTON's poem. The study of the classics is a better exercise to strengthen the mind than the study of our own best writers, because the ideas of the writers in our own language glide into the mind too easily. The Greek like a coy maiden, never blasts you with excess of light, never gives you a sentence till you have earned it by exercise which keeps you more attentive with your own thoughts than those of the author. The royal road to knowledge is to converse with royal authors, not with fatal facility, but through such a medium as will not allow you to swallow more than you can digest. It stands recorded of BARHAM(?) that while no man copied more than he, no man grew more in originality.

In defence of the use of the Saxon rather than classic language, some have cited DANIEL WEBSTER as using chiefly Saxon words; yet in his reply to HAYNE, in the fifteen lines of the closing sentences, occur thirty-six classic words, and some of them are repeated.

The true way to learn the Saxon is to translate the classics into it. Woo the classic muse and you shall wed a Saxon wife. It is said that the wife of MILTON left him soon after marriage, and returned to her father. MILTON, because he loved her, paid his addresses to another, which rekindled the passion of his wife, and she returned to him with added affection on the part of each. So if you will court the Grecian maid you shall win a Saxon bride. The claims of the classics were set forth further, by the great extent to which the Greek language is used in all new words, in order to give names to new inventions and improvements, &c., and at the same time it is the oldest language.

"Its honors with increase of ages grow
As streams roll down enlarging while they go."

At the close of the lecture, Mr. COMBES(?), Chairman of the Committee to procure accommodations for female teachers, announced that he had already provided places for seven hundred ladies; but if there were any more unprotected females present, he would see that they were provided for. X.

Recruiting for the British army has been ordered to recommence in Canada forthwith.

The Strife of Races in America—The Prospects and Perils.

OAK HILL, Md., Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 8th inst., an article appears headed "The Chinese Invasion." Your readers are informed that at the present time there is a "persistent influx" of the celestial peasantry into the United States, and that at this moment three thousand of them are on their way to San Francisco. This immigration, you think, "bids fair soon to be enormous," and will, without doubt, not be long "in reaching the Atlantic States." So strong is the probability that "the poorer inhabitants" of the vast Chinese Empire will come to us in crowds, that you regard the fact as "destined to work great changes in the industrial condition of America," and very possibly in our "social and political condition."

"Assuming that these natives of China may one day become as numerous among us as those of Europe, what shall their social and political status be? Are they to be regarded as whites, or as people of color? Shall they equally with emigrants from Ireland and Germany, be admitted to the benefits of our naturalization laws? These are questions which flit and flicker now along the political horizon. But the march of events with us is rapid, and all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound strife of races and of principles by which the institutions of the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire." This quotation forms the concluding paragraph of your brief article, and well deserves, as it undoubtedly will receive, the attentive consideration of all your reflecting readers. As one among these, I could not close my eyes to the already vast immigration from Europe, still continuing, and inevitably leading sooner or later to disastrous if not fatal consequences. It needs no prophet to tell us of the character of "coming events," for they have "cast their shadows before," and the conflict must come, though every Celestial remained at home. Individuals do not often profit by experience, however bitter, nor does the aggregation of them into communities and nationalities render them wiser or less careless in protecting themselves from unhappy and fatal influences.

It becomes, then, a question of immense magnitude and fraught with danger, when in our headlong career of national growth and unexampled prosperity we pause long enough to inquire seriously as to the *stability* of our American institutions. In the United States we have an aggregated but not a united people, an antagonism of primary opinions, developed by difference of race manifested on a grand scale—that very difference invariably springing from the conflict of ideas pervading all the elements of society, while a profound and permanent demoralization is silently and surely poisoning the current of political life at its very source. The Republic is in danger, two causes of almost equal potency operating continually to its destruction. The one I have just indicated; the other what is commonly termed the "Slavery agitation," that fearful gangrene on the limbs of the "Young Giant of the West," climbing with dark and mortal omen towards the seat of life. It was the hiss of this serpent that alarmed our fathers when they were laying the foundation of our Government; and from that day to this it has trailed its slimy length—its pathway of shame—along all the years of our growing greatness. It has finally succeeded in coiling itself about the body of the giant. Its strong folds are now contracting with a crushing power, and history has already recorded the first tragic line of the final catastrophe. Sooner or later the finale must come, and nothing can avert it, unless we "bury" this "serpent" beyond a resurrection, and at once stop short in so freely giving to foreigners almost immediate political power after their arrival. Strange infatuation! unexampled folly!

You have said, Sir, that "all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound *strife of races* and of principles by which the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire." The fact is incontestable. Intellectual anarchy reigns throughout the land. There is no social doctrine, no scientific maxim of Government, assured of general assent, or free from incessant discussion. The entire population of the country appears to be slowly dividing into distinct nationalities, as perverse in their prejudices, as opposite in their peculiarities of thought and feeling as if they were severed by the breadth of angry seas or the height of icy mountains.

In one place the ear is startled by the idioms of a strange speech confounding the native tongue. In another, every nerve of patriotism and humanity is thrilled with horror by the spectacle of infuriated mobs battling over the sacred ballot box, which they pollute with the stains of murder. Here, one exclaims with terrific anathemas against the institution of Slavery; yonder, they shout as wildly, "It is the main pillar of the Republic." In the meantime, learned divines quarrel and the largest churches separate on the question, and the Communion of the peaceable Christ resounds with the clangor of debate and the curses of excommunication.

In the North they proclaim a frightful despotism in Congress to rule the people of the Territories as the mere serfs of the Government. In middle latitudes they announce the monstrous dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty," that political phantom, soiled in Kansas with the lurid smoke of civil war, and reeking in Utah with the odors of adultery. While in the fiery light of the South it is boldly maintained that every act of Federal authority may be nullified by the acts of a single State. And thus goes the conflict. Nor must it be forgotten that at the last Presidential canvass there was a cause at work incomparably more ominous of evil than any ever before evolved in the annals of American elections.

Are not these gloomy portents in the social firmament? Alas, one of the saddest pages in all the world's history enables us to interpret their terrible meaning. In the last day of the Roman Republic, the inauspicious days which preceded so closely the civil wars of MARIUS and SYLLA, as they prepared the way for the bloody sword of CÆSAR, the same flagitious barter of votes predominated in the capitol as the only answer to official trust. The result was a lesson of horrors for the instruction of all future ages. It would be well for us to profit by the dreadful example. But whether we do or not, there will be no change in the everlasting laws; and for all time, whenever political factions in a free Government begin by contending against each other with gold, they will not be long in learning to struggle with naked steel.

What then is the actual state of fundamental opinions in the general thought of American society? Does it exhibit the pleasing traits of an indissoluble unity, or those of an enormous divergence? The inquiry seems superfluous. The multitudinous names of Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Mormon, Spiritualist, Swedenborgian, Deist, Atheist, Trancendentalist, and a host of other sects, flash across the memory to signalize the number and nature of our varied antagonisms; while every one of these, in addition to its theological conceptions, entertains a different system of political ideas. Nor is the rivalry among them the less intense because more subdued and noiseless. The various creeds of the Protestant world struggle for proselytes as earnestly as ever; while silently, perhaps surely, glides the tonsured priest to displace them all.

Omitting all reference to the antagonism of races as it has or does exist in European countries, let the inquiry be made as to the extent and special character of that antagonism as we have it in *our* midst; for that it does exist in all its vigor, the most insolent and utter devotee of the "foreign influence" will hardly venture to deny.

The ethnological subsoil of our population as deposited in the old thirteen States, consisted of English, Lowland-Scotch, Dutch, Swedes, and Protestant Irish—all being decidedly Teutonic elements. The exceptions to this classification were small, few, and altogether unimportant. Indeed, at the era of the Revolution, what are called for convenience the Anglo-Saxon blood and ideas "had entirely predominated, so as to control exclusively all the forces and facts of American social and political life. The people were as thoroughly English as in England itself. A perfect homogeneity, however, did not exist between the North and South, because such was wanting in that English society from which ours emanated. The unalloyed "Anglo-Saxon," though nearly related to, was somewhat different from the Norman Neustrian Conqueror. The Anglo-Saxon church before the Conquest was heretical in the eyes of Rome, and the essence of the heretical idea, lingering in the unmixed Saxon blood, finally attained its complete development, in the stern and lofty principles of the Puritan.

On the other hand, the Norman element, chivalrous, impetuous and romantic, if not always noble, delighted to ally itself with nobility, had a tincture of aristocracy and an innate love of political power.

One of these elements became developed in the rigid climate of New-England, the other in the genial and sunny air of the South, as the proper spheres for their peculiar manifestations. It is not necessary to contend that this distribution of blood was uniform in either locality, for such it was not, but in a general view, more of the cavalier character than the Puritan could be detected at the South, while in New-England the latter was immensely preponderant.

It is very probable that this difference, apparently so very slight, would have been effaced in time without any serious consequences, if the flood-gates of emigration had not so suddenly opened to pour in upon us four millions of raw recruits from a foreign shore to renew and extend the conflict of ideas. Behold them, an enormous host from the Rhineland, and yet ye can distinguish every one physically from an American, almost as far as the eye can reach; while they are still more opposite to us in all their modes of thought and feeling.

By way of contrast, yonder swarms the prolific hive of vivacious Celts, that old race of the double character, fickle as the wind, yet stubborn as twisted steel, the race that never did and never will agree with its neighbors, unless it may rule them—the race that no earthly power can either conquer or govern. These aliens in nationality and religion number rather over two millions.

But more singular and ominous than all, these foreign legions do not scatter and diffuse themselves over the land to melt away in the greater mass of the native population. No, they collect in the large cities to control the elective franchise; to keep their alien societies; to wear their national badges; or, if they do penetrate the rural districts, it is to collect in clusters, to establish Irish or Dutch settlements, and to reproduce their minds and physiognomies in all their posterity, for you can identify a Celtic child or grand-child as easily as his ancestors.

Next gaze towards the soil of the South, and you behold another foreign race, that never can become nationalized without reducing all America to that negroid type so disgusting to the eye on the older monuments of the Nile. And this last most invincible antagonism of all, stands on the strength of three millions and a half of slaves and nearly half a million of their kindred freedmen.

Now look farther: sweep with your political telescope the green forests and remote prairies of the remote West, skim the Alpine heights of the Rocky chain, and glance where the great Columbia mingles its waters with the Pacific Ocean, rushing towards Asia as if for conquest. All over this vast region you see still another race, numbering four hundred thousand—a grave and much enduring race, whose sad countenance and solemn air remind you of the Caledonian Highlander, whose destiny of extinction his own so much resembles; and doubtless, too, if he had the gift of music, he would play like the other, that mournful tune now heard on the mountains, where the tartan is flitting away from its heather, "We return—we return—we return no more!"

Was there ever witnessed, on the face of the whole earth before, such a heterogeneous agglomeration of ethnological elements, and under such inauspicious circumstances? What is it *we* do? We acknowledge no power independent of the people—and the European emigrants very soon after landing become a part of the people. Strange political phenomenon! What would you say of a country ruled by a King, that allowed every chief of an alien tribe, entering its territorial jurisdiction, to participate in the royal authority, to share the jeweled regalia of the crown? But this is just what we do. We divide and subdivide our American sovereignty with every pauper landing upon our shores. We reverse the programme of all national policy. We are trying a novel social experiment, perhaps for the benefit of future science. We regard the exalted prerogatives of citizenship so cheaply that we invite the universe (Chinamen included) to come and share them gratis. We deem the art of Government more easily learned than a common trade, and say to those familiar only with despotic forms: "Come, take a hand in the vulgar administration of a powerful republican empire. True, the machinery is complicated, and the wheels nicely balanced, and you may chance to break something seriously; but what of that—the people are sovereign, and you are one of them." Is not this alarming? And who says there is no danger when such opposite elements, opinions and passions are brought into immediate proximity in the same local sphere?

But the cry does go forth, "There is no danger; this alarm about foreigners is all nonsense; their numbers are too small to excite any apprehension." If our "institutions are ere long to be proved as by fire by the strife of races," I understand the danger to be imminent. Was not this cry of insignificance of numbers precisely what was said in France of the infidel clubs of VOLTAIRE? In the plenitude of his power, the King asked: "What can they do?" The nobility around the throne asked: "What can they do, contemptible visionaries?" "What can they do," said the bishops, "against us, who hold the conscience of the nation by the force of habit and by the terrors of eternity?" But the leaven went on fermenting, while the fever was rising, and while the unquiet earth was heaving and the magazines of woe were filling up, the people were soothed to sleep. They were awakened only by the roar of revolution, and just in time to see the uncapping of that fearful volcano which rolled out a continuous sheet of desolation over all the land.

Do you rely for safety on the freedom and power of the Government? Vain hope! for these in the hands of a profligate and reckless suffrage, are the very worst attributes of our peril. Close your eyes to the fact of the existence of these menacing evils—it will not remove them or afford us protection; for all history testifies that the danger of national ruin is increased and rendered more inevitable inversely in proportion as the sources of the ruin are less clearly discerned.

But what has been the general result of so many antagonisms in religion, in race, and in the ideas which they must always necessarily develop? Is it not visible to all in the present intellectual and social anarchy rife throughout the land? Does not every race and religion manifest a political influence in proportion to its extent and power? The Germans, the Irish, the Catholics, the infidel Radicals, that adore the mystic Marianna of the Red Republic—nay, the Priests of polygamous Mormon, must have a representative in the highest councils of the State. Could the Mormons command a half million votes, (and it is not unlikely they will before very long,) think you that one of our great parties would not regard them as the special favorites of its policy? Nay, Sir! if the devil himself had a hundred thousand open worshippers in the country, would there not be plenty of demagogues anxious and ready to act as delegates for that lurid crew in our Congress? Even the negro race, though without the right of suffrage, without any shadow of social or political *status*, can boast of their champions in our Senate and House, constituting a topic of everlasting dissension, which annually grows worse and worse.

We see then in this conflict of races, this aggregation of population without unity of thought or feeling, and the diverse interests inseparably connected with their religious sentiments, abundant reason to fear the trial of the stability of our American institutions. If they are to be subjected to a proof, "as by fire," who can say what is to be the issue? Principles and races are to be brought into a terrible collision, and it may be that, as of old the barbarian host of Alaric thundered over the Capitoline height, so shall we be "crushed out" by that "foreign influence," already so alarming and full of peril to our nationality.

If there be a remedy, who shall tell us what it is? Where is the patriotic and enlightened statesman who will come forth on the sublime mission of discovery, and propound it? It must be peaceful, yet powerful and adequate to still these monstrous perturbations. Where is the man? If the danger may be averted by human wisdom, the sooner it is done the better. If not we must trust in God to defend the right, and to lead us out of the labyrinth into which we have so recklessly plunged. For myself I see no sign of encouragement to hope for a brighter prospect. The people are now but as instruments in the hands of unscrupulous and designing politicians. But the power is yet with the people; will they come forth in all the magnitude of their strength and assert it?

I have thus, Sir, but very briefly touched upon the topics so urgently suggested by your remarks on the "Chinese Invasion." A great deal more might have been said, for the subject is not only important, but deeply interesting. It has already been broached with eloquence in the National House of Representatives. It should be taken up with earnestness, by every sincere and far-sighted man. AMERICUS.

Letter from Mr. Newcomb Cleveland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Wednesday and various other City papers, published a telegram from Utica stating that I "was knocked down near Rome, in the smoking car of the Central Railroad. Mr. CLEVELAND accused his assailant of stealing his baggage."

That I was struck is true, but that I accused my assailant of stealing any baggage is false. My carpet-bag contained important legal papers, and I have reason to believe that I had been "dogged" for some time by a suspicious looking person, who seemed to know my business and the contents of this bag. After leaving Syracuse I missed the carpet bag, and at once made a thorough search for it through all the cars, but could not find it. I then passed into the smoking-car, and, after stating that I had lost my bag, courteously asked the man who had been following me if he had seen it, but did not accuse him of stealing it, nor did I intimate it. He replied by telling me to keep away from him, or he would break my head, and on my telling him that I should remain where I was he struck me. I was ill at the time, and had been for several days previous, and was in no condition to defend myself from a personal assault. At Utica I had the man arrested, and then the carpet bag was found in another car from that in which I had placed it.

The affair is not of public importance, but I observe that those journals who have uniformly sustained the La Crosse Railroad frauds, and have opposed and ridiculed me in my efforts to expose those frauds, appear pleased at my having sustained a personal injury. They are welcome to such gratification, if it be any, but I assure them that I shall not cease while I have life and health until I have probed the iniquities of that corrupt concern to the very bottom.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

It is proposed to establish a Reform School for Girls in Chicago. The subject has been brought to the attention of the City Councils.

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

Lights and Shadows of the New Gold Region.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who has explored the entire gold region of Kansas, gives the following interesting account of the condition of the country. It will be seen that he criticises Mr. GREELEY's statements with some severity:

GOLDEN CITY, K. T., Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

My last letter to you was dated just one month ago, and you, no doubt, remember that I then told you that I was then packing up my goods preparatory to a start for the gold mines in the mountains. I did start as intended and have spent the whole of July in the mines. I have visited all the diggings that were worth seeing, and many that were not; I have not only given them a passing notice, but have examined them closely, and have reason to believe that I can form as good an idea as any one of what is going on in them, and also of the amount of gold now being taken out. Before I proceed, however, I must tell you plainly that if you expect a HORACE GREELEY report from me, you will be greatly mistaken before you read my letter through. I have received no bribe to cause me to write an untruth in reference to the richness of the mines, and I have too much common sense to allow a set of men to humbug me after having seen the big elephant and examined his huge proportions. I have a pecuniary interest in this city and intend to make it my future home. I am merchandising here and shall spend the Winter here, and it is as much to my interest to send home good news and help to bring the people out, as any other man, according to what I have invested, but whatever I write shall be truth, let me lose or win in so doing.

The first mines I visited on reaching the mountains were those known as Gamble's Gulch. On the Gulch myself and eleven others had all taken claims and we all, on our arrival there, commenced operations preparatory to mining. On or about the 10th of July we had our ditches dug, sluice made and in order for work, and all hands set to washing out the dirt, expecting to make at least five dollars a day to the man. After working for about ten days we had about three dollars, all told, and I for one backed out from the company, still retaining my claim, and started out on a prospecting tour, to find out whether the other mines were paying as well as ours. Gamble's Gulch is situated about thirty-five miles west from the foot of the mountains, and the road leading to it is of the worst possible description, and almost impassable for a loaded wagon. After leaving the Gamble diggings I started west, and came to what is known as the Jefferson mines; these mines are situated on St. Vrain's fork of Boulder river, and extend up and down that stream some five or six miles. I found over one hundred men at work there in digging a large trench in which to turn the river, and remained there until the job was completed. When I left, the work of gold digging had been almost totally suspended on account of the rainy weather, but those interested was confident that the bed of the river was rich and would well repay the expense incurred. Whether it will be found so remains to be seen. My next visit was paid to the Spanish diggings situated about twenty miles south-west from GAMBLE's. These mines are owned and worked almost entirely by Mexicans, and if properly worked would pay handsomely. The Mexicans use none of the various modes employed by American miners for obtaining the gold dust, but still cling to the opinion that the good old way is the best; they use no sluices, toms, rockers, or pans, but wash out all their dirt in a common wooden bowl. You have doubtless heard something of the national characteristics of the Mexican people, and have been told that they are prone to indolence, drunkenness, filthiness and gaming; but you could form no opinion of them from hearsay, and must see to fully appreciate them. They usually start out to their work after breakfast in the morning about ten, and after working two or three hours, and obtaining from one to ten dollars worth of the dust, as the case may be, they all adjourn to camp, and there seated upon the ground with their whisky bottle and cards, they will drink and gamble until the last cent's worth is gone, and then, rather than go to work again that day, they will sell the last coat from their backs to continue the game. But enough of the Mexicans for the present. I am on the subject of the gold mines and must proceed.

After leaving the Spanish mines, I proceeded to the "Boulder," "Jackson's," the "Lump," "Dead Wood," "Twelve Mile," "Clear Creek," "Russell's," the "Illinois," and various others too numerous to mention, and found numbers of men at work in each, and from all the information that could be obtained I satisfied myself that, as a general average, men were but little if any more than paying board. Some miners I know to be making money fast, while others are doing nothing worth speaking of. For instance, one company may be running a sluice and taking out five or six dollars a day to the man, while another immediately alongside, or just above or below, cannot obtain the "color" for days at a time. I have known a company of men to run a sluice for two, three and sometimes six days, and not get more than ten cents a day to the man, and on the very next day, and in the same place in one day's work, obtain ten, twelve and sometimes fifteen dollars to to the hand. So far as my observations have extended, digging for gold and purchasing lottery tickets are about on a par—you once in a while draw a prize, but often find your ticket a blank, and sometimes its face shows one drawn number. After visiting all the small fry, we now come to the much-talked-of and never-to-be-forgotten "Gregory" mines. These mines are situated in the Rocky Mountains, about twenty-seven miles from Golden City, and about thirty-nine from Denver, in a westerly direction from the latter place. These mines have a wide-spread reputation, not only from the fact that they have yielded more gold than all the others in the mountains put together, but because it was from them that the celebrated document emanated which was first printed in the Rocky Mountain *News*, and subsequently in the New-York *Tribune*, and other papers throughout the length and breadth of our land. You have no doubt read in your youthful days, and before you were in any way connected with the Press, of a certain man called by the familiar name of Moses, who was one of the children of Israel, and who had charge of God's chosen people for the purpose of leading them out of Egyptian darkness and bondage into a land that overflowed annually, not with mud and water like Egypt, which they left behind them, but with pure milk and honey. You have read, too, that while on this memorable march, Moses ascended Mount Sinai, and from its top delivered a document to his people, promising that if they followed its precepts, their happiness should be perfect, not only in this world but in the one to come. HORACE GREELEY ascended Mount Gregory, and from its topmost pinnacle delivered to an admiring crowd an oration on the great and unsurpassed richness of not only that mountain in particular, but the Rocky Mountains in general. He told them simply to pitch in, go to mining, that their fortunes were sure beyond the shadow of a doubt. He told them that the mountains were all pregnant with the precious metal, and were now undergoing the pains of parturition, and nothing but the pick and shovel was required to bring it forth, the neighboring streams, he said, would wash it clean, and the cradles they then were supplied with would finish the job. How many of his hearers believed him we do not pretend to say. You, as a matter of course, have read the report of Messrs. GREELEY & Co., and had you believed it, would suppose this to be the richest mining country on the face of the earth. He goes on to state that he saw $500, taken out of one sluice in one day, and would lead the public to believe that this same $500 was actually one day's work, such, however, was not the case. I know positively that the land spoken of never produced that amount in a day since it has been opened, and I am informed by good authority that $1,000 a week was the highest amount that it has ever yielded. I am furthermore informed that the self-same land has run out and been abandoned by the owners. That $500, in dust, were taken out of a sluice in one day in the presence of Mr. GREELEY, in Gregory diggings, I am assured, is a fact, but that it was the work of some ten or twelve men during two whole weeks is also a fact. Everybody in the mines knew that Mr. GREELEY was about to pay them a visit, and those who had claims to sell, or were otherwise interested, made preparations for his reception. He was brought into the mines with all the "pomp and circumstance" that would naturally attend a sovereign of Europe while passing through his kingdom. He saw none but the best diggings, and, as a matter of course, conversed with none but the most lucky and influential miners. He saw none but the bright side of the picture. Had Mr. GREELEY and those who accompanied him, on their arrival in this country, donned the coarse garb of the miner, and, with knapsack and gold pan on their backs, and pick and shovel in their hands, started out prospecting through the mines, the letter now going the rounds of the Press would never have been printed. Had Mr. GREELEY visited all the mines, as I have done, and seen the dark side of the picture, that report would never have been published. Had Mr. GREELEY sat down all alone in the miserable log cabin of the worn-out and emaciated miner, and heard him tell of the hardships and trials that he had undergone and was now undergoing, he could not have written the letter he did. Had HORACE GREELEY come out to the mines unattended, and taken by the hard and horny hand many a hard-working but disappointed miner, he would have heard quite a different tale. Many honest hearts would have told him that they had left a happy home and the embrace of a loving wife and children, for the purpose of obtaining a competence for those they so dearly loved, and that their fond and cherished hopes had been blasted forever. Honest men would have told him, with tears in their eyes, of the wife and children left at home, then happy and with enough to eat and to wear, now poor and penniless, and compelled to take a scanty subsistence from charity's cold hand. Had Mr. GREELEY visited the camps and diggings of the unlucky as well as the lucky, as I have done, he never would and never could have written the letter that he did write. That letter will be the cause of more suffering, destitution and death during the coming Winter, than any one can imagine. It will break up and destroy many a happy home; it will estrange many happy hearts that before beat in unison; it will make widows of many happy wives and orphans of once happy children; it will replenish the already well-filled poor-houses in the Eastern States, and help to swell the number of inmates now in our jails and State prisons.

There are numbers daily entering the mines from different States of the Union, and numbers are leaving for home, some with gold in their pockets, and others with none. There are many here who would go home, but cannot do it in as good style as they came out, and consequently are holding on in hopes of making a "raise." Many others would go home but can't raise enough to take them there.

A little more in regard to mining in general, and the Gregory diggings in particular, and I shall have done. Nearly all the letters sent out from here for publication have told fine stories about the various amounts taken out of various leads, creeks, gulches, sluices and the like, but not a word is said about the great expense attending the opening of the leads, the turning and draining of the creek bottoms, the ditching to obtain water, and the many other expenses necessary before the gold can be got at. Many mines have paid well after they had been opened, but when all the cost of getting the gold had been footed up, there was nothing left as profit. If it costs one thousand dollars to open a lead before gold is struck in paying quantities and afterward but the same amount can be taken out, where is the miner's profit? Many men have bought claims and paid from one to twenty thousand dollars for them, and after working them for days and weeks have realized from them less than they cost at first. Others, again, have bought claims at big prices, and made an immense amount of money. That there are thousands and millions of gold in these mountains I know to be a fact, and believe that before another year it will be taken out in greater quantities than ever before, but I do not believe that it has yet paid the expense incurred in digging it. Some few men have already made fortunes by prospecting and selling claims, but if the miners who have done the work have got rich, I should like to hear of one. Notwithstanding there have been large amounts of gold dug from the bowels of mother earth in this vicinity, I do not believe that, could it be all put together, it would pay the expenses that have been incurred by the emigrants in general. Millions of money have been spent by the emigrants in fitting out to come and in living while here, but the amount all put together that have been taken out will not, in my opinion, foot up even to one million. I, however, have an abiding faith in the mines, and believe that they will eventually pay for working, but they will not do it this season. I have faith enough in the mines to locate here permanently, and believe I can make more here than in the States whether the mines pay or not. I shall Winter here at any rate, so as to be on hand on the opening of Spring trade.

Merchandise of nearly all kinds is low, more particularly provisions. Mexican flour sells at ten dollars a sack in the mines, and American at from twelve to fourteen dollars. Coffee from twenty to twenty-five cents, and sugar about the same price. I bought bacon in the mines about one week ago for twenty cents per pound, and fresh beef for eight cents. Provisions are cheaper in this place than in the mines. I saw flour from Mexico sell to-day at $7 per sack.

All kinds of stock continue dull and low, without any prospect of an advance. Good work cattle bring from $30 to $60; mules $100, and cows are dull at any price. The market is overstocked with liquors, and tobacco is almost unsaleable. There is more salt in this country now than will be used for many months to come, consequently its value is but little. Gardening has been a paying business here this season, as garden "sass" of all kinds is scarce and high.

I had almost forgotten to tell you about the tremendous stampede that is now taking place from the various mines in this country, all bound for the head waters of the Colorado. During the past three days more than one thousand men have left for the newly discovered gold diggings, and to-morrow some three or four hundred more will go off. My private opinion is that the whole thing is a humbug, like the Cherry Creek and Pike's Peak affair, but I have taken some pains to find out all that I could in regard to the matter, for your especial use and benefit, and will tell the story as I heard it.

Well, about four days ago a man, whose name I could not find out, came through GREGORY's mines with about an ounce of gold, which he said he obtained on the Colorado river, about one hundred miles in a south-westerly direction from here. He told stories that were entirely too big to be believed. He said that if one hundred men, fully armed and equipped with one month's provisions, would accompany him to the newly found mines, he would insure them at least a pound of gold per day to the man. He furthermore stated that if they could not make a pound there easier than a pennyweight here, they might hang him on their arrival to the first tree. The same man states that he has fifteen pounds of gold, which he will show at any time, but I have seen no man yet who ever saw the dust. His reasons for obtaining a large company were that the Indians were troublesome and the miners, when found in small squads, were in danger of losing their lives. Let this story be true or false, there are always plenty of men in a country like this, ready to start out when the first cry of gold is heard. They don't even wait for proof, but push ahead in hopes to make their pile before those behind have time to come up. Should the new mines prove as rich as represented, there will be but few of our idle population left in a week or two more. Wages are very low in the mines, one dollar a day, and board, being about the average price paid for common labor. All kinds of mechanical labor are far below par, there being no demand.

Probably you would like to hear something about our laws out in this wooden country, it being generally supposed that in a mixed community like this, there is no law but that of force—that might is right, and that the weaker party have, in all cases, to submit to the power of the stronger. Such, however, is not the case here. Our laws, or rather the laws of the miners, are so framed as to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, and that is more than you can say of those now executed and in vogue in the States. Take them as a whole, we have as good and wholesome a code of laws as were ever enacted. They are founded on justice and right, and executed with rigor and dispatch. They are not written upon parchment, nor printed in books, but they are impressed upon the mind of the miner by their daily observance, and regarded by him in all his transactions with his fellows. It requires no learned jurist to expound them, and "the way-faring man, though he be a fool need not err therein." Our laws tell us that "the thief shall have no dwelling-place among us," and that "he that sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed." We don't put our Government to the expense of jailing, feeding, and trying a criminal, and then let him go free to commit the same depredations over again, but we banish the thief and the robber from our midst, and the murderer we hang by the neck until he ceases to breathe.

Now, a few words about our morals and religion, a few about our postal arrangements, and a few more about our new Territory, and I shall "round to and tie up for the night." In a new country like this, and more particularly in a mixed community, the general morals of the masses are as a matter of course more or less on the loose order, but such is not the case here, so far as my experience goes. The morals of the people are generally good, in fact much better than in the generality of the cities and towns in other parts of the country. We have no Sunday laws, and yet the Sabbath is more generally respected than in St. Louis. We have no laws against selling liquor on Sunday, but the shops that sell the ardent generally close their doors on that day. We have no license law to prevent the sale of ardent spirits, and yet there is not one-quarter the amount drank to the man here that there is in St. Louis. During the two months that I have resided here I have never seen a drunken man, that I recollect of. There is some little gambling done here, but that line of business is mostly carried on in Denver, as the people there have but little else to attend to.

Not only are we a moral, but we are a church going and religiously disposed people. There is divine service held every Sunday in the principal mining districts, and the congregations that attend are usually large, respectable, and attentive to the discourse. I attended divine service in Gregory a week ago last Sunday and listened to an eloquent discourse delivered by a Methodist divine, from Missouri, whose name I have forgotten. The house in which the meeting was held was made of logs, the floor of earth and the seats of rough boards, yet a more attentive and respectful audience I have never seen. They were not "clothed in purple and fine linen," neither did they "fare sumptuously every day," but I will venture to say that for moral worth and honesty of purpose, they would compare favorably with the same number of men and women found congregated in our finest churches at home.

Now for the Post-office. Of all the low cunning, small dealing, petty stealing, downright robbery and miserable "skulduggery" carried on in the City of Denver, that in the postal arrangements beats the whole; and should the same game be carried on much longer, I should not wonder at seeing a delegation of miners enter the town and tear down and burn up every express office in it. The community here will bear imposition for a long time without a murmur, as has been proven beyond a doubt, but forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue. These present postal arrangements must be altered. These Augean stables must be cleaned out. Ever since these mines were discovered and worked, an express has been run to Fort Laramie and back for the purpose of carrying mail matter, and the price charged for each letter has been 25 cents. But during this Spring a Post-office was applied for by the citizens in this vicinity, and their prayer was speedily granted by the Government at Washington, with the understanding that it should go into operation on July 1, or sooner. Mr. ALLEN, it appears, was appointed Postmaster, and Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. obtained the contract for carrying the mail. It was then understood that as Uncle Sam paid for the mail carrying, and he had appointed a Postmaster, that our letters would go through at the usual rates, that is, a three-cent stamp on each letter. But such has not been the case. The letters are brought to Denver by the mail or express wagons, and a tariff of twenty-five cents levied on each letter, which must be paid before it is delivered. The letters do not go to the Post-office at all, but are carried to what they call an express office, and from there delivered. I have called at the regular United States Post-office several times, and have been informed there that no mail has been received there for a month past, when, at the same time, the mail wagon was at the door and the mail-bags about being put into it. Mr. ALLEN, the Postmaster, receives and sends out all the letters left there with a stamp on them, but receives none in return. In case you make inquiries at the express as to the cause of the twenty-five cents' tariff on letters, you are told that there is no United States mail running between Leavenworth and Denver, and that they charge the twenty-five cents for their trouble. The fewer inquiries you make, however, the fewer short answers you will get. Now, there is one thing about this matter that we cannot understand, and that is how this express, as an express, obtain this mail matter at Leavenworth City, and what right has the postmaster to deliver to them? It seems to me that when Uncle Sam establishes a Post-office in a certain town or city, and appoints an officer to take charge of the mail, the carrier ought to deliver it to him immediately on its arrival at the destined point, and not retain it in a private office, and sell its contents for a price. Should you call at this office to put a letter in, you cannot do so without first forking over thirty cents, twenty-five of which is for express charges, and five cents for a postage stamp. Should the present mail arrangements continue, the proprietors of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company will not only pocket all the loose change of the miners, but make more money than all the men in the mountains. It cannot continue long, however, as all parties are becoming more dissatisfied. As long as there was no mail route established between Leavenworth and Denver, no one complained of the charges, but now, when Uncle Sam pays for it, we ought to have the benefit.

A Convention was held at Denver City, to-day, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to go on to Washington and secure the organization of a new territory, to be called Jefferson. There were numbers of persons present, from various parts of the country, but I did not learn who was chosen. Our people do not want to be governed by the territorial laws of Kansas, but intend to make application for admission into the Union in a short time, under the name of the State of Jefferson.

The excitement in regard to the new gold mines spoken of at the commencement of this letter still continues, and scores are flocking in the direction where gold is said to exist. Should it turn out all right, I will tell you all I know about it in my next.

MORE ANON.

Blackwood on Spiritualism.

In the August number of *Blackwood's Magazine* is a rather startling article on American Spiritualism, in which a story of Spiritualistic experiences is introduced, which is worked up to a culminating point of interest in a style worthy of EDGAR POE. It is professedly the narrative of a philosopher and a man of letters who had discovered a haunted house in London. The narrator says:

"In all that I had hitherto witnessed, and indeed in all the wonders which the amateurs of mystery in our age record as facts, a material living agency is always required. On the Continent you will still find magicians who assert that they can raise spirits. Assume for the moment that they assert truly, still the living material form of the magician is present; and he is the material agency by which, from some constitutional peculiarities, certain strange phenomena are represented to your natural senses.

Accept, again, as truthful, the tales of Spirit Manifestation in America—musical or other sounds—writings on paper, produced by no discernable hand—articles of furniture moved without apparent human agency—or the actual sight and touch of hands to which no bodies seem to belong—still there must be found the MEDIUM or living being, with constitutional peculiarities capable of obtaining these signs. In fine, in all such marvels, supposing even that there is no imposture, there must be a human being like ourselves, by whom, or through whom, the effects presented to human beings are produced. It is so with the now familiar phenomena of mesmerism or electro-biology; the mind of the person operated on is affected through a material living agent. Nor, supposing it true that a mesmerized patient can respond to the will or passes of a mesmerizer a hundred miles distant, is the response less occasioned by a material being; it may be through a material fluid—call it Electric, call it Odic, call it what you will—which has the power of traversing space and passing obstacles, that the material effect is communicated from one to the other. Hence all that I had hitherto witnessed, or expected to witness, in this strange house, I believed to be occasioned through some agency or medium as mortal as myself; and this idea necessarily prevented the awe with which those who regard as supernatural things that are not within the ordinary operations of nature, might have been impressed by the adventures of that memorable night.

As, then, it was my conjecture that all that was presented, or would be presented, to my senses, must originate in some human being gifted by constitution with the power so to present them, and having some motive so to do, I felt an interest in my theory which, in its way, was rather philosophical than superstitious. And I can sincerely say that I was in as tranquil a temper for observation as any practical experimentalist could be in awaiting the effects of some rare, though perhaps perilous, chemical combination. Of course, the more I kept my mind detached from fancy, the more the temper fitted for observation would be obtained; and I therefore riveted eye and thought on the strong daylight sense in the page of my Macaulay.

I now became aware that something interposed between the page and the light—the page was overshadowed: I looked up, and I saw what I shall find it very difficult, perhaps impossible, to describe.

It was a Darkness shaping itself out of the air in very undefined outline. I cannot say it was of a human form, and yet it had more resemblance to a human form, or rather shadow, than anything else. As it stood, wholly apart and distinct from the air and the light around it, its dimensions seemed gigantic, the summit nearly touched the ceiling. While I gazed, a feeling of intense cold seized me. An iceberg before me could not more have chilled me; nor could the cold of an iceberg have been more purely physical. I feel convinced that it was not the cold caused by fear. As I continued to gaze, I thought—but this I cannot say with precision—that I distinguished two eyes looking down on me from the height. One moment I seemed to distinguish them clearly, the next they seemed gone; but still two rays of pale-blue light frequently shot through the darkness, as from the height on which I half believed, half doubted, that I had encountered the eyes.

I strove to speak—my voice utterly failed me; I could only think to myself, "Is this fear? It is *not* fear!" I strove to rise—in vain; I felt as if weighed down by an irresistible force. Indeed, my impression was that of an immense and overwhelming Power opposed to my volition; that sense of utter inadequacy to cope with a force beyond men's, which one may feel *physically* in a storm at sea, in a conflagration, or when confronting some terrible wild beast, or rather, perhaps, the shark of the ocean, I felt *morally*. Opposed to my will was another will, as far superior to its strength as storm, fire, and shark are superior in material force to the force of men.

And now, as this impression grew on me, now came, at last, horror—horror to a degree that no words can convey. Still I retained pride, if not courage; and in my own mind I said, "This is horror, but it is not fear; unless I fear, I cannot be harmed; my reason rejects this thing; it is an illusion—I do not fear." With a violent effort I succeeded at last in stretching out my hand towards the weapon on the table; as I did so, on the arm and shoulder I received a strange shock, and my arm fell to my side powerless. And now, to add to my horror, the light began slowly to wane from the candles—they were not, as it were, extinguished, but their flame seemed very gradually withdrawn: it was the same with the fire—the light was extracted from the fuel; in a few minutes the room was in utter darkness. The dread that came over me, to be thus in the dark with that dark Thing, whose power was so intensely felt, brought a reaction of nerve. In fact, terror had reached that climax, that either my senses must have deserted me, or I must have burst through the spell. I did burst through it. I found voice, though the voice was a shriek. I remember that I broke forth with words like these: "I do not fear, my soul does not fear;" and at the same time I found the strength to rise. Still in that profound gloom I rushed to one of the windows—tore aside the curtain—flung open the shutters; my first thought was—LIGHT. And when I saw the moon high, clear and calm, I felt a joy that almost compensated for the previous terror. There was the moon, there was also the light from the gas-lamps in the deserted slumberous street. I turned to look back into the room; the moon penetrated its shadow very palely and partially—but still there was light. The dark Thing, whatever it might be, was gone—except that I could yet see a dim shadow, which seemed the shadow of that shade, against the opposite wall.

My eye now rested on the table, and from under the table (which was without cloth or cover—an old mahogany round table) there rose a hand, visible as far as the wrist. It was a hand, seemingly, as much of flesh and blood as my own, but the hand of an aged person—lean, wrinkled, small too—a woman's hand. That hand very softly closed on the two letters that lay on the table; hand and letters both vanished. There then came the same three loud-measured knocks I had heard at the bed-head before this extraordinary drama had commenced.

As those sounds suddenly ceased, I felt the whole room vibrate sensibly; and at the far end there rose, as from the floor, sparks or globules like bubbles of light—many-colored—green, yellow, fire-red, azure. Up and down, to and fro, hither, thither, as tiny Will-o'-the-wisps, the sparks moved, slow or swift, each at its own caprice. A chair (as in the drawing-room below) was now advanced from the wall without apparent agency, and placed at the opposite side of the table. Suddenly as forth from the chair, there grew a Shape—a woman's shape. It was distinct as a shape of life—ghastly as a shape of death. The face was that of youth, with a strange mournful beauty; the throat and shoulders were bare, the rest of the form in a loose robe of cloudy white. It began seeking its long yellow hair, which fell over its shoulders; its eyes were not turned towards me, but to the door; it seemed listening, watching, waiting. The shadow of the shade in the background grew darker; and again I thought I beheld the eyes gleaming out from the summit of the shadow—eyes fixed upon that shape.

As if from the door, though it did not open, there grew out another shape, equally distinct, equally ghastly—a man's shape—a young man's. It was in the dress of the last century, or rather in a likeness of such dress, for both the male shape and the female, though defined, were evidently unsubstantial, impalpable—simulacra—phantasms; and there was something incongruous, grotesque, yet fearful, in the contrast between the elaborate finery, the courtly precision of that old-fashioned garb, with its ruffles and lace and buckles, and the corpse-like aspect and ghost-like stillness of the flitting wearer. Just as the male shape approached the female, the dark shadow started from the wall, all three for a moment wrapped in darkness. When the pale light returned, the two phantoms were as if in the grasp of the Shadow that towered between them; and there was a blood-stain on the breast of the female; and the phantom-male was leaning on its phantom sword, and blood seemed trickling fast from the ruffles, from the lace; and the darkness of the intermediate Shadow swallowed them up—they were gone. And again the bubbles of light shot, and sailed, and undulated, growing thicker and thicker and more wildly confused in their movements.

The closet door to the right of the fire-place now opened, and from the aperture there came the form of a woman, aged. In her hand she held letters—the very letters over which I had seen the Hand close; and behind her I heard a footstep. She turned round as if to listen, and then she opened the letters and seemed to read; and over her shoulder I saw a livid face, the face as of a man long drowned—bloated, bleached—seaweed tangled in its dripping hair; and at her feet lay a form as of a corpse, and beside the corpse there cowered a child, a miserable squalid child, with famine in its cheeks and fear in its eyes. And as I looked in the old woman's face, the wrinkles and lines vanished, and it became a face of youth—hard-eyed, stony, but still youth; and the Shadow darted forth, and darkened over these phantoms as it had darkened over the last.

Nothing now was left but the Shadow, and on that my eyes were intently fixed, till again eyes grew out of the shadow—malignant, serpent eyes. And the bubbles of light again rose and fell, and in their disordered, irregular, turbulent maze, mingled with the wan moonlight. And now from these globules themselves, as from the shell of an egg, monstrous things burst out; the air grew filled with them; larvæ so bloodless and so hideous that I can in no way describe them except to remind the reader of the swarming life which the solar microscope brings before his eyes in a drop of water—things transparent, supple, agile, chasing each other, devouring each other—forms like naught ever beheld by the naked eye. As the shapes were without symmetry, so their movements were without order. In their very vagrancies there was no sport; they came round me and round, thicker and faster and swifter, swarming over my head, crawling over my right arm, which was outstretched in involuntary command against all evil beings. Sometimes I felt myself touched, but not by them; invisible hands touched me. Once I felt the clutch as of cold soft fingers at my throat. I was still equally conscious that if I gave way to fear I should be in bodily peril; and I concentred all my faculties in the single focus of resisting, stubborn will. And I turned my sight from the Shadow—above all from those strange serpent eyes—eyes that had now become distinctly visible. For there, though in nought else around me, I was aware that there was a WILL, and a will of intense, creative, working evil, which might crush down my own.

The pale atmosphere in the room began now to redden as if in the air of some near conflagration. The larvæ grew lurid as things that live in fire. Again the room vibrated; again were heard the three measured knocks; and again all things were swallowed up in the darkness of the dark Shadow, as if out of that darkness all had come, into that darkness all returned.

As the gloom receded, the Shadow was wholly gone. Slowly as it had been withdrawn, the flame grew again into the candles on the table, again into the fuel on the grate. The whole room came once more calmly, healthfully into sight.

The two doors were still closed, the door communicating with the servant's room still locked. In the corner of the wall, into which he had so convulsively niched himself, lay the dog. I called to him—no movement; I approached—the animal was dead; his eyes protruded; his tongue out of his mouth; the froth gathered round his jaws. I took him in my arms; I brought him to the fire; I felt acute grief for the loss of my poor favorite—acute self-reproach. I accused myself of his death; I imagined he had died of fright. But what was my surprise on finding that his neck was actually broken—actually twisted out of the vertebræ. Had this been done in the dark?—must it not have been by a hand human as mine?—must there not have been a human agency all the while in that room? Good cause to suspect it. I cannot tell. I cannot do more than state the fact fairly; the reader may draw his own inference.

Another surprising circumstance—my watch was restored to the table from which it had been so mysteriously withdrawn; but it had stopped at the very moment it was so withdrawn; nor, despite all the skill of the watchmaker, has it ever gone since—that is, it will go in a strange, erratic way for a few hours, and then comes to a dead stop—it is worthless.

Nothing more chanced for the rest of the night. Nor, indeed, had I long to wait before the dawn broke. Not till it was broad daylight did I quit the haunted house. Before I did so, I revisited the little blind room in which my servant and myself had been for a time imprisoned. I had a strong impression—for which I could not account—that from that room had originated the mechanism of the phenomena—if I may use the term—which had been experienced in my chamber. And though I entered it now in the clear day, with the sun peering through the filmy window, I still felt, as I stood on its floor, the creep of the horror which I had first there experienced the night before, and which had been so aggravated by what had passed in my own chamber. I could not, indeed, bear to stay more than half a minute within those walls. I descended the stairs, and again I heard the footfall before me, and when I opened the street door I thought I could distinguish a very low laugh. I gained my own home, expecting to find my runaway servant there. But he did not present himself, nor did I hear more of him for three days, when I received a letter from him, dated from Liverpool, to this effect:

"HONORED SIR: I humbly entreat your pardon, though I can scarcely hope that you will think I deserve it, unless—which Heaven forbid!—you saw what I did. I feel that it will be years before I can recover myself; and as to being fit for service, it is out of the question. I am therefore going to my brother-in-law at Melbourne. The ship sails to-morrow. Perhaps the long voyage may set me up. I do nothing now but start and tremble, and fancy it is behind me. I humbly beg you, honored sir, to order my clothes, and whatever wages are due to me, to be sent to my mother's, at Walworth—John knows her address."

The letter ended with additional apologies, somewhat incoherent, and explanatory details as to effects that had been under the writer's charge.

This flight may perhaps warrant a suspicion that the man wished to go to Australia, and had been somehow or other fraudulently mixed up with the events of the night. I say nothing in refutation of that conjecture; rather, I suggest it as one that would seem to many persons the most probable solution of improbable occurrences. My own thoary remained unshaken. I returned in the evening to the house, to bring away in a hack-cab the things I had left there, with my poor dog's body. In this task I was not disturbed, nor did any incident worth note befall me, except that still, on ascending and descending the stairs, I heard the same footfall in advance. On leaving the house, I went to Mr. J——'s. He was at home, I returned him the keys, told him that my curiosity was sufficiently gratified, and was about to relate quickly what had passed, when he stopped me, and said, though with much politeness, that he had no longer any interest in a mystery which none had ever solved.

I determined at least to tell him of the two letters I had read, as well as of the extraordinary manner in which they had disappeared, and I then inquired if he thought they had been addressed to the woman who had died in the house, and if there were anything in her early history which could possibly confirm the dark suspicions to which the letters gave rise. Mr. J—— seemed startled, and, after musing a few moments, answered, "I know but little of the woman's earlier history, except, as I before told you, that her family were known to mine. But you revive some vague reminiscences to her prejudice. I will make inquiries, and inform you of their result. Still, even if we could admit the popular superstition that a person who had been either the perpetrator or the victim of dark crimes in life could revisit, as a restless spirit, the scene in which those crimes had been committed, I should observe that the house was infested by strange sights and sounds before the old woman died—you smile—what would you say?"

"I would say this, that I am convinced, if we could get to the bottom of these mysteries, we should find a living human agency."

"What! you believe it is all an imposture? for what object?"

"Not an imposture in the ordinary sense of the word. If suddenly I were to sink into a deep sleep, from which you could not awake me, but in that sleep could answer questions with an accuracy which I could not pretend to when awake—tell you what money you had in your pocket—nay, describe your very thoughts—it is not necessarily an imposture, any more than it is necessarily supernatural. I should be, unconsciously to myself, under a mesmeric influence, conveyed to me from a distance by a human being who had acquired power over me by previous *rapport*."

"Granting mesmerism, so far carried, to be a fact, you are right. And you would infer from this that a mesmeriser might produce the extraordinary effects you and others have witnessed over inanimate objects—fill the air with sights and sounds?"

"Or impress our senses with the belief in them we never having been *en rapport* with the person acting on us? No. What is commonly called mesmerism could not do this; but there may be a power akin to mesmerism, and superior to it—the power that in the old days was called Magic. That such a power may extend to all inanimate objects of matter, I do not say; but if so, it would not be against nature, only a rare power in nature which might be given to constitutions with certain peculiarities, and cultivated by practice to an extraordinary degree. That such a power might extend over the dead—that is, over certain thoughts and memories that the dead may still retain—and compel, not that which ought properly to be called the SOUL, and which is far beyond human reach, but rather a phantom of what has been most earth-stained on earth, to make itself apparent to our senses—is a very ancient though obsolete theory, upon which I will hazard no opinion. But I do not conceive the power would be supernatural. Let me illustrate what I mean from an experiment which PARACELSUS describes as not difficult, and which the author of the *Curiosities of Literature* cites as credible: A flower perishes; you burn it. Whatever were the elements of that flower while it lived are gone, dispersed, you know not whither; you can never discover nor re-collect them. But you can, by chemistry out of the burnt dust of that flower, raise a spectrum of the flower, just as it seemed in life. It may be the same with a human being. The soul has as much escaped you as the essence or elements of the flower. Still you may make a spectrum of it. And this phantom, though in the popular superstition it is held to be the soul of the departed, must not be confounded with the true soul; it is but the eidolon of the dead form. Hence, like the best-attested stories of ghosts or spirits, the thing that most strikes us is the absence of what we hold to be soul—that is, of superior emancipated intelligence. They come for little or no object—they seldom speak, if they do come; they utter no ideas above that of an ordinary person on earth. These American spirit-seers have published volumes of communications in prose and verse, which they assert to be given in the names of the most illustrious dead—SHAKESPEARE, BACON—heaven knows whom. Those communications, taking the best, are certainly not a whit of higher order than would be communications from living persons of fair talent and education; they are wondrously inferior to what BACON, SHAKESPEARE and PLATO said and wrote when on earth. Nor, what is more notable, do they contain an idea that was not on the earth before. Wonderful, therefore, as such phenomena may be, (granting them to be truthful,) I see much that philosophy may question, nothing that it is incumbent on philosophy to deny, viz: nothing supernatural. They are but ideas conveyed somehow or other (we have not yet discovered the means) from one mortal brain to another. Whether, in so doing, tables walk of their own accord, or fiend-like shapes appear in a magic circle, or bodyless hands rise and remove material things, or a Thing of Darkness, such as presented itself to me, freeze our blood—still am I persuaded that these are but agencies conveyed, as by electric wires, to my own brain from the brain of another. In some constitutions there is a natural chemistry, and those may produce chemic wonders—in others a natural fluid, call it electricity, and these produce electric wonders. But they differ in this from Normal Science—they are alike objectless, purposeless, puerile, frivolous. They lead on to no grand results; and, therefore, the world does not heed, and true sages have not cultivated them. But sure I am, that of all I saw or heard, a man, human as myself, was the remote originator; and I believe unconsciously to himself as to the exact effects produced, for this reason: no two persons, you say, have ever told you that they experienced exactly the same thing. Well, observe, no two persons ever experience exactly the same dream. If this were an ordinary imposture, the machinery would be arranged for results that would but little vary; if it were a supernatural agency permitted by the Almighty, it would surely be for some definite end. These phenomena belong to neither class; my persuasion is, that they originate in some brain now far distant; that that brain had no distinct volition in anything that occurred; that what does occur reflects but its devious, motley, ever-shifting, half-formed thoughts; in short, that it has been but the dreams of such a brain put into action and invested with a semi-substance. That this brain is of immense power, that it can set matters into movement, that it is malignant and destructive, I believe; some material force must have killed my dog; it might, for aught I know, have sufficed to kill myself, had I been as subjugated by terror as the dog—had my intellect or my spirit given me no countervailing resistance in my will."

The Negro Exodus.

The reopening of the Slave-trade, and the alarming increase of the negro population, are daily giving new importance to the propositions of Mr. BLAIR and Mr. DOOLITTLE, thus referred to by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*:

A GRAVE QUESTION.

The alarming natural increase of the slave population of the South, taken in connection with the mad project for reopening the African Slave-trade, suggests the grave inquiry, What shall be done to keep down this dangerous element which is growing in our midst to such ungovernable proportions? It is an undoubted fact that the laws of numerical increase which are swelling the black race in the United States, will not be suspended to accommodate our peril. On the contrary, those persons who have a qualified supervision over the matter, are exercising their ingenuity, like patriarchal herdsmen, to double and quadruple their stock of insurrection power, by every means at their command, decent and indecent. The ancient Spartans, perceiving the necessity of thinning out a servile race multiplying with fatal rapidity on their hands, adopted the expedient of a periodical massacre—cooping up a given number of Helots in a defenceless vale, and turning upon them a squadron of young butchers, very much in the fashion of modern rat-killing. But even this system did not prevent several bloody insurrections, in which many of the first families of Sparta were exterminated. The Spartan plan cannot be adopted in this country for several reasons. Slaves are worth too much money per head to be thus sacrificed. The moral sentiment of the land would rebel against it, and perhaps lead to the forcible liberation of the entire black race. The most desperate conflict that ever reddened the Italian Peninsula, was the servile war inaugurated by SPARTACUS in the year 71, (B. C.) One of the most bloody and successful revolutions on record was the rising of slaves in Hayti in 1791. Less than three years ago a popular tumult among a few hundreds of slaves along the Cumberland River, shook the States of Kentucky and Tennessee like an earthquake.

No future event can be calculated on with more absolute certainty than a mighty convulsion in the southern half of the Union, unless some step is taken to check the increase of the servile race. The nature of things is not to be thwarted. History is not to be cheated out of her dues. It is only a question of time, and the longer the solution of the problem is postponed by compromises, the more fearful will be the ultimate catastrophe. Nor is the question limited to checking the increase of slaves merely. "Emancipation and deportation" (in the language of Mr. JEFFERSON) are the sole and sovereign cure of the evil which threatens us. We quote from the author of the Declaration of Independence:

"The day is not far distant when the public mind must bear it and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government. Nature, habits, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, and in such a slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be *pari passu* filled up with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up. We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors."

Again he says, in a letter to Mr. SPARKS:

"The second object, and the most interesting to us, as coming home to our physical and moral characters, to our happiness and safety, is to provide an asylum to which we can, by degrees, send the whole of that population from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection, as a separate, free and independent people, in some country and climate friendly to human life and happiness."

And again in his letter to Mr. COLES he says:

"Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. *It will come*; and, whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, and offering asylum and arms to the *oppressed*, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over."

Our readers have had their attention frequently called to the scheme promulgated by Mr. FRANK BLAIR, Jr., in the House of Representatives, and introduced by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, in the Senate, for the acquisition, by treaty, in Yucatan, Central or South America, of the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of African descent as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States. We republish Mr. DOOLITTLE's resolution:

Whereas, The numerous disabilities to which free persons of color of African descent are subjected in many of the Free States have made it desirable on the part of large numbers of them, to seek elsewhere a more favorable field for their labor and enterprise; and whereas, the same class of persons is regarded with still greater disfavor in the slaveholding States from considerations deemed so controlling that further emancipation in many of them has been prohibited by law unless the persons emancipating shall be at the same time removed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and in some of them the graver question is seriously entertained whether [illegible] of African descent who are now free [illegible] be reduced to slavery, if they continue to remain within their jurisdictions; and whereas, in Yucatan and Central and South America there are vast regions almost uninhabited of the most beautiful and productive countries in the world, in a climate well adapted to the constitution of the African race to develop its greatest power and highest activity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the expediency of acquiring by treaty in Yucatan, Central or South America, the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of color, of African descent, as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States, and form themselves into a colony or colonies, under the laws of the State or States to which they emigrate; the United States, in consideration of the commercial advantages of free trade with such colony or colonies, making and securing the necessary and proper engagements to maintain them in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges acquired by such treaty or treaties.

Though this suggestion has not yet received the attention it merits, it is becoming of more and more consequence every day, and in just the proportion that the Democracy clamor for the reopening of the Slave-trade, the acquisition of Cuba and the annexation of territory for future slave occupation, will it rise in importance. Two undeniable facts establish the wisdom and feasibility of the scheme; the prime necessity of getting rid of the major portion, if not the whole of our slave population; and the adaptedness of Central and South America in soil and climate, to the colored races and these races only. If we are not mistaken this will be one of the prominent issues in the next Presidential campaign.

The firemen of Rahway, N. J., are making an effort to establish a fund for the relief of indigent or disabled members of the department. The sum of $500 is asked for by the 1st of January.

A Southern Argument to Show the Feasibility of the Slave Trade.

From the Mobile Register.

LOUIS NAPOLEON's experimental attempt at reopening the Slave-trade has indeed been temporarily suspended, but has never yet been abandoned either expressly or by implication. The earnest remonstrances of the British Government, the threatening indications of public opinion even in the French Press, his unpleasant difficulty with Portugal, convinced him that the moment was unfavorable for the execution of his gigantic project for colonial prosperity. Doubtless, also, he even then matured those gigantic schemes which only burst on startled mankind like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and in arms. LOUIS NAPOLEON was not the man to cumber his onward path with rash and useless complications. He deferred the development of his colonial policy as on the outbreak of the late war he deferred the development of his commercial policy, silencing opponents without destroying the hopes of the friends of his measures. But a careful observer of the French periodical *Press* could not fail to perceive unmistakeable evidence of cautious, but well-considered and systematic, steps to prepare and conciliate public opinion. Petitions from the colonial planters were encouraged, similar appeals from the English colonies were extensively translated and republished; the urgent necessity of additional labor in the tropics was the subject of many a grave and learned article in influential periodicals as in more ephemeral sheets; finally suggestions were thrown out here and there for reconciling this vital necessity with the dictates of humanity and the hopes of philanthropy. The imperial commission of investigation recognized the fact that the urgency was becoming daily greater, but confessed that the apprentice system resembled too closely the old Slave-trade. Public opinion being not yet prepared for a bold casting off of the veil, the importation, after relieving the immediate wants of the sugar planters with some ten or fifteen thousand black "hands," was postponed for more mature consideration.

The experiment has been two-fold, and presided over respectively by the Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON. The Emperor's experiment was to procure laborers by direct governmental action employing the aid of the consular authorities and giving to each ship an official supercargo. Prince NAPOLEON's was a purely mercantile contract with private enterprise. From a careful consideration of the various plans suggested or actually carried out, we have come to the conclusion that a simple system of legislation, quite in accordance with our governmental principles which repudiate the direct interference of Government in speculative enterprises, would be efficacious and sufficient. Consulates might be established at suitable points of the African coast, such consulates being provided with a sufficient personel and having judicial authority similar to the consulates of most European nations in barbarous countries. No vessel should be allowed to load slaves except at one of these consular depôts, and every contract should require the consular ratification to be valid. It should be the business of the consular authority to jealously watch every transactions, and to strictly carry out any requirement of the law. For instance, to see that the vessel was properly equipped in every respect, that no young children were taken on board without their mothers, and especially to prepare a careful and descriptive manifesto of the cargo, by which master and physicians might be made accountable for losses during the voyage. If thought expedient, each ship might be required to carry an inspecting officer appointed by law. All litigation between natives and shipmasters or crew, to be settled in the consular tribunals, with right of appeal to our Admiralty Courts. Further: The shipping engaged in this transport should be subjected to even more stringent sanitary regulations than the shipping engaged in the emigrant trade. As emigrants are brought from Europe for less than $20 a head, including food, it is obvious that fees large enough to more than cover the expense of the consular personel would still leave a most liberal margin of profits. We have calculated, with the assistance of a shipmaster who, in the course of forty years' voyaging across the Atlantic conveyed more than 20,000 emigrants, that negroes might be brought to our ports at an expense of eighty-five dollars including the cost of prudential measures incomparably more perfect than those of the emigrant trade—skillful physicians, a smaller ratio of living freight to the tonnage, larger consular expenses, more elaborate arrangements in respect to food, sleeping berths, safety of the vessel; all of which is necessary from the character of a class of passengers who must be treated like so many children. Independent of these computations, it is certain that the present mortality on board slave ships, arising from the absence of all such precautions, is infinitively more expensive (in merely a business point of view) than the most costly precautionary measures.

The whole history of commercial legislation shows that any rational regulations can easily be enforced. If the law recognizes slaves as a merchandise, that merchandise can be as perfectly subjected to legal control as wines, dry goods, or any staple. A ship master taking slaves on board at an unauthorized point, and consequently without detailed invoice, might be punished personally and by total confiscation of cargo and ship; and surely the risk of furtively landing on our coast would be infinitely greater than the expense of compliance with legal requisitions.

The first effect of practical legislation on this subject would be to bring us in intimate contact and business relations with Africa. Our consulates would be centres around which the agencies and factories of mercantile houses would cluster, in the same manner as the foundation of the British empire in India was laid. Systematic business would soon adjust the relative value of our respective commodities; and although the African trade must long remain immensely profitable, African holders would not be slow in learning the value of their wares, and refuse to part with them for anything but an equitable equivalent. Forcible abduction would be rendered impossible, and the frauds of cunning men would be successively met by legislative enactments and judicial decisions as in every other business. We have many kinds of traffic with barbarous races, and find them generally keenly alive to bargains and profits, for the feeling of self-interest is the lowest as well as the earliest motive-spring of civilization. We trade to China, to the Loochoo Islands, to Japan, to the Indian Archipelago, to Siam, to the Sandwich Islands, and all the insular groups of the Pacific, we carry on an unsteady and feeble trade with Africa, itself. Where is the impracticability of extending these commercial relations? People are so much accustomed to hear of the immorality of the Slave-trade, that they forget that the charge grows out of and is inherited from the abhorrence of a past generation to Slavery itself. Obliterate this prejudice and the trade stands like any other, subject and amenable to the requirements of our civilization and the tendencies of our laws, but open to the arbitrament of our interests and economical policy.

A Descent into the Copper-Mines of Lake Superior.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* has descended into the Cliff copper-mine at Lake Superior, and describes his experiences underground:

Having signified a desire to go below and see the workings down in the bowels of the earth, I was notified to hold myself in readiness at 2 o'clock, when the miners "changed core." After dinner at the house of the surveyor of the mine, Mr. E. J. HULBURT, I started for the "change house" to prepare for the adventure. The preliminary movement was to strip to that exceedingly primitive and close-fitting suit worn by Adam before he commenced eating stolen apples. Being thus left "without a rag to cover my nakedness," the next step was to put on the literal rags that had been left for that purpose. First was donned a very ragged red woolen shirt, over which a blue woolen shirt, also ragged, but thicker in texture, was placed. Then came a very dirty and dilapidated pair of canvas trousers, and a canvas jacket in a similar want of repair. A piece of red woolen rag, the remnant of what had once been an inner woolen shirt, was wrapped around each foot, after which was drawn on a pair of boots, large enough to bury the wearer, and heavy enough to keep him "on his pins," though a hurricane should endeavor to "keel him over." A low hat, hard as an iron helmet, with a lighted tallow candle stuck to its front by a dab of clay, and a string of tallow candles at the coat button, completed the outfit, in which I cut a figure that would have defied my nearest friends to recognize. Rigged out in this style, one could safely bid defiance even to the lynx eyes of Marshal CRAW, if he were in pursuit with a warrant.

A miner—a most intelligent and attentive man named EDWARD RICHARDS—was selected as my guide, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I followed my trusty Cornishman down the narrow perpendicular ladder that led from the sweet light of the day to the gloomy darkness of the cavernous shades below. Down, down, down over these narrow and slippery ladders, lashed to the perpendicular sides of the shaft where sometimes the plunger of the pumps, and sometimes the chains of the ascending and descending "kibbles" of rock, creaked and groaned on the other side of the roughly boarded partition that divided the shaft in two parts. At times taking the candles from our hats, we passed, with stooping heads and cautious steps along the "levels" to another ladder-way, leading to the levels below. At the XXX level we came on Mr. HULBURT and Capt. FRANCIS, taking measurements and surveys for opening new works. On [illegible] they said they were going to the XXXX level, 100 feet lower down, and bantered me to call on them [illegible] that way. I made the promise, being determined to go to the very bottom of the mine, which was at the XC, 400 feet below where we entered. In order to try my courage, and at the same time give a correct idea of the internal arrangements of the mine, the guide led the way through "winzes" or over the "backs" of the lode, instead of through the regular levels. I have been in "subterranean passages" before now, and have traveled over "rough roads," but honestly confess that all previous experience in that line went as nothing. At times the passage ascended, and we climbed over masses of loose rock which were only partially revealed by the dim light of the candles, and then the direction would suddenly change and the descent become almost perpendicular. At one point the mode of progress would be to lie flat on our faces, and thus crawl through openings that were even then scarcely passable, when the cavity would suddenly expand to large chambers whose roof could not be reached by the lights. At intervals there were open shafts to avoid, and sometimes the path would be on the "string pieces" of the subterranean "tram-ways," across yawning chasms. Frequent descents by perpendicular ladders to lower levels varied the progress.

In some of the levels large masses of copper, several tons in weight, lay waiting removal to the surface. In other places huge sheets of copper, of fantastic shapes, depended from the roof, whilst in yet other spots the copper gleamed in minute spots and veins on the hard trap rock. Now and then came the dull boom of an explosion, when the men at some part of the mine were "blowing a hole," and at intervals we chanced on parties of men placing the heavy timbers that supported the roof of the level where required.

Climbing over rocks, descending slippery ladders, plashing through mud and water, swinging down by chains where the ladders did not reach far enough, coming on parties of men with candles on their hats working with pick, shovel and crowbar, crawling through holes, dodging "plungers" and "connection bars," and bumping against low beams and rocks at every corner—which bumping was happily rendered harmless by the solid hat—at length the XC Level was reached, and we stood at the very bottom of the mine, near No. 3 shaft, which went up to the top of the bluff, nine hundred feet above our heads. From the top of the shaft where we had entered to our present position, was a perpendicular distance of 636 feet, the spot on which we stood being 100 feet below the level of the lake that washed the foot of the mountain. Unlike the copper mines of Cornwall, the air at the bottom of the Cliff mine was pure—except when charged with the smoke of powder—and the temperature cool.

After having rested awhile on a mass of copper rock, broken off a few specimens as a memento of the adventure, and conversed with the miners, who were all of them civil, courteous and intelligent on the subject of their vocation, commenced the ascent, which was this time by perpendicular ladders only. After a long and fatiguing climb, we stood once more in the light of day, being immured in darkness, and almost constantly in motion, for five hours. This fact will give some idea of the extent of the mine, which is the largest and deepest in the Lake Superior mineral region. As your correspondent does not profess to be very "plucky" in most hazardous adventures, he may perhaps, be allowed to record with becoming modesty, the compliment he overheard paid him by his guide to another miner, that he was "the best traveler underground, for a stranger, that he ever saw, and could go as well and as bold as a miner."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE McFARLIEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McFarlien.—The examination in this case was continued, and Rebecca Blair was examined for respondent. She testified as follows: I have known McFarlien and wife for nearly six years; I reside near Princeton, N. J.; I was a constant visitor at their house up to about two years ago, averaging from one to three times a week; at that time I resided in New-York, in Twenty-eighth-street; when visiting there I observed Mr. McFarlien's treatment of his wife; two years ago, the day before Christmas, I went for Mrs. McFarlien to go shopping; I was reading a paper, and Mr. McFarlien came in; I spoke and told him what I was reading; he then said one-half of the women ought to have their necks broke; Mrs. McFarlien said, "He alludes to me;" "Yes," said Mr. McFarlien, "G—d d—n you, I will tell the world, as near as I can, about you—addressing his wife; I never heard such talk before in my life; after this, on the same day, Mr. McFarlien came to my house looking for his wife, and asked me if I had seen her; I told him I had not; he then said he was afraid she had made way with herself; in the evening I was worried about Mrs. McFarlien, and went to the house to see if she was at home, and was told by the servant girl that she was at home, and I found her very ill, and thought she was dying; I had Mr. McFarlien sent for; after he came in he said he believed she had been taking laudanum to kill herself, and requested me to see if I could find the bottle of laudanum; I then searched for the bottle of laudanum, and found it; she soon became better; I then endeavored to make them friends again, and so far succeeded, that McFarlien appeared to be sorry for what had passed between him and his wife, and from that time, for a month, there appeared to be no difficulty between them; at one time, however, afterwards, there was some difficulty between them at my tea-table, and hard words passed then; I don't recollect what it was about; McFarlien then called his wife hard names, which I don't remember; I remember I thought it was not very gentlemanly in him to use such language at my table; he swore at her, and I told him I did not want such language in my house; at no other time did I ever hear him use hard words towards her; Mrs. McFarlien's treatment towards her child was of the very kindest character; her treatment and conduct towards her husband was much kinder than his towards her.

The witness was then cross-examined, and testified that she was the wife of John H. Blair, who was examined in the case on a previous day; I have never seen any harsh treatment of McFarlien toward his wife but this once; so far as I know anything about McFarlien I should think he was a quiet, peaceable man; I never have seen Mr. McFarlien strike or otherwise personally injure his wife; I cannot remember what Mrs. McFarlien said on the occasion referred to, except that she responded to her husband when he called her a b—h, "that she was no more one than his mother was;" she also said to her husband: "You called me a w—e, but you did not call me so when you went with me to receive the proceeds of the house;" this is all I remember; I believe she also said to her husband when he called her these names: "Hugh, you know you lie; I am a true and virtuous wife to you, let my past follies be what they will; I will never stoop to them again."

Mrs. McFarlien has told me her whole history; she never said anything about the "proceeds of a house," except as she spoke to him at that time; Mr. McFarlien did not deny having gone with her to receive the "proceeds of a house." (This house was intimated to be an assignation house, and the question was asked direct, but was objected to and reserved.)

The further examination of the witness was unimportant.

The matter was adjourned to to day, at 10 o'clock.

Rudolph Nauer and John Vock vs. Thomas McCartin et al.—This was an action for damages for an alleged breach of contract on the part of the defendants, in not delivering the milk of fifty cows, as per contract.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, who reside in Jefferson County, agreed to deliver the milk of fifty cows at McCartin's milk-house in that County, for the season of 1858, and avers that the defendants failed to do so.

The answer avers that the defendants did furnish the milk as agreed, but that the plaintiffs did not perform their contract; that the defendants were to deliver the milk; that plaintiffs were to make it into cheese, at their own expense, after which the defendants were to forward it to the New-York market; that the milk was delivered, the cheese made, but the plaintiffs would not receive it as they agreed to do, nor pay seven cents per pound for the whole amount so delivered, as agreed. The plaintiffs say that so much cheese as was delivered was not delivered in a marketable condition. Motion was now made by the defendants to change the place of trial to Jefferson County. Decision reserved.

John W. Greaton vs. James G. Irwin.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Gurnee vs. Fallon.—Application to cancel docket of judgment granted.

Sink vs. Zacharias.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Indian Troubles on the Texan Frontier.

The San Antonio *Herald* publishes the following letter from Mason County:

"The Indians are constantly committing depredations on our border. About two weeks ago there was stolen from this neighborhood nearly all the horses in it, besides taking off one of our neighbor's sons, Mr. HOERSTER's, 9 years old, who has not been heard from since. Who can imagine the feelings of that parent whose child is taken off by the Indians. Mr. HOERSTER is almost insane about him. The trail of the Indians that had the child was followed about 150 miles, when there came rain and extinguished the trail.

On last Saturday, Dr. McSWAIN, while trying to rescue his horse from the Indians, about a half mile from his house, was shot by said Indians and seriously wounded. The Indians, four in number, charged on him. Two of them, on his own horse, came up within fifteen feet of him, when the Doctor fired his rifle at the front Indian, who was protected by a shield held in front by the one behind. The Doctor thinks he killed the front Indian. When he fired both fell from the horse. Seeing two others coming upon him in full charge, and within thirty yards of him, the Doctor left the field of action to the Indians. Since which event there have been Indians in the settlements all the time. Every night some one is disturbed by them. Capt. WHITING, Second Cavalry, has come down to Fort Mason on a scout, and has left ten men for our immediate protection. The citizens are leaving the frontier for the interior, and if there is not some protection given us, we shall all have to quit and leave soon."

The Governor of Texas has empowered Mr. PERRY, of Blanco County, to raise a company of 100 men to protect the lives and property of the people of the counties of Blanco, Banders, Kerr and Gillespie, from the incursions of Indians, who have recently committed many depredations in those counties.

The temperance people in Maine have issued a proclamation against newspaper transgressions. They complain, in a circular, signed by Neal Dow, chairman, that "leading newspapers, in the interest of both political parties, are in the practice of advertising all kinds of intoxicating liquors for sale," and add that the friends of temperance should withhold their support from such journals.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 24, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PIERCY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

There has been a good demand the past week, and sales of the better grades of State and Western have been more easily effected, at our outside figures. Fine half firkin tubs have been sold largely at 21c.@22c., while firkins of equal quality have brought 20c.@21c. Though present prices are low compared with previous years, yet there is no doubt but any great increase in the receipts would cause a decline in prices. The weather has been more favorable, and most of the Butter arriving is in very fair order. We quote:

Orange County pails, ℔ lb	23	@	25
Fine half firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Fair half firkins, light color, ℔ lb	15	@	16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	20	@	21
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb	15	@	17
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	13	@	17
Store Packed Butter, ℔ lb	13	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	18

CHEESE

Is in fair request and good sale at our quotations.

Cheese, fine, ℔ lb	8½	@	9½
Cheese, fair, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Cheese, common, ℔ lb	2	@	3
English Dairy, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Pineapple, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	7½	@	9
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	6	@	7

EGGS.

The receipts do not exceed the demand, and sales are made at the market at our quotations. We quote:

State and Ohio, ℔ doz	15½	@	16½
Jersey and Long Island, ℔ doz	16	@	16½

FRUITS.

New Dried Apples (Southern) are dull. We made sales of 10,000 lbs. on Saturday last at 7½c. This week, in the absence of any foreign demand, dealers are disposed to wait for lower figures before laying in any great supply. We have heard of sales at 6½c.@6½c. A few new Dried Peaches (Southern) are in market. They are in slow sale just at present at 12c.@15c. Green Apples are plenty, and average $2 ℔ bbl. for sound fruit. Pears are scarce, and sell at our quotations. Delaware Peaches average $1 75 ℔ basket. Some extra fine would bring $2. We quote:

Pears, Bartlett, ℔ bbl	8 —	@	10 00
New Dried Apples, Southern, ℔ lb	6½	@	6¾
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@	8
Apples, Western, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Peaches, Jersey, ℔ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Peaches, Delaware, ℔ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Common, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Plums, Magnum Bonum, ℔ bushel	—	@	4 00
Plums, egg, ℔ bushel	—	@	3 50
Plums, green gages, ℔ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Whortleberries, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	—
Blackberries, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	—
Watermelons, ℔ 100	15 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 00

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Medium, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Kidney, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	1 60
Red, ℔ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
China, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ℔ lb	8½	@	9
Beef carcases, ℔ lb	5	@	7½
Mutton carcases, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Veal carcases, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Lamb, ℔ lb	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	—	@	14
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Chickens, dressed, ℔ pair	50	@	87½
Ducks, dressed, ℔ pair	62½	@	1 12½
Geese, each	87½	@	1 00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	50	@	62½
Snipe, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 00
Squabs, ℔ dozen	—	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Fowls, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Chickens, ℔ pair	30	@	50
Ducks, ℔ pair	40	@	56
Tame Pigeons, each	—	@	30

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl	4 00	@	—
New Potatoes, Whites, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 12½	@	1 37½
New Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
New Potatoes, Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	—
Onions, White, ℔ bbl	—	@	3 00
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	—	@	25
Green Corn, ℔ 100	50	@	75
Turnips, ℔ bushel	—	@	50
Beets, ℔ bushel	—	@	50

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes; 7,178 bbls. and 200 sacks Flour, 10,962 bushels Wheat, 2,254 bushels corn, 500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Oats, 487 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, only small lots of Pots at $5 25; and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bags Rio, at 11¾c. ℔ lb., prices of this description having improved ⅛c. ℔ lb.; and 200 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 800 bales, at former rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ℔ lb	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12½	13¼	13⅜	13⅝

DRY GOODS—The sales of Dress Silks and Shawls were quite successful, to-day, the competition having been decidedly vigorous, at improved prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is actively inquired for to-day, chiefly by the regular trade, though to some extent by speculators and shippers, and prices of really desirable lots are decidedly firmer. We have heard of sales of 11,300 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 30@$4 50; extra do. at $4 65@$4 85, for old and $4 90@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 30@$4 55; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 70@$5; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 20 for very poor to good old, and $5 25@$5 65 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 30@ 4 50
Extra State	4 65@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 55
Extra Wisconsin	4 70@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 85@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 00@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in lively request, at buoyant rates for most kinds. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 50 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 55@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ℔ bbl. About 425 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $5@$5 75, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is stable and firm at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in light supply and being held with much firmness, at, in the main, prices above the views of purchasers, the current movements are quite moderate. We have heard of sales of 10,750 bushels, including mixed Michigan at $1 20, old White do, on private terms; prime new white Kentucky at $1 50; new white Southern at $1 40@$1 43; and new red Southern, part good, at $1 2[illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is rather quiet; parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels, in lots, at a price not to be published for unsound mixed Western; 80c. for old mixed Western; 82c.@83c. for sound new do., do.; and 85c. for prime yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bushels. Oats are in good request, including Canada at 41c.@44c.; Western, 39c.@42½c.; State, 38c.@41½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@65c. ℔ bush.

HEMP—Sales to-day 1,000 bales Manilla on private terms.

HONEY—Sales 12 tcs. Cuba, at 60c. ℔ gallon.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were effected, at $23 75@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is inquired for at former prices.

LUMBER—In Albany the demand has increased, but with heavy and accumulating stocks, prices have not improved. The Albany *Journal*, of last evening, says: "The shipments during the week have been to a fair extent, and distributed pretty equally through the manufacturing districts of New-England, Long Island and New-Jersey. The receipts have been large, notwithstanding the detention of boats on the Rome level, and those of the ensuing week will be much larger, as all the detained boats will then have reached tide-water. A boat load of lumber on the canal is now more than double what it was two years ago. They carry from 130,000 to 140,000 feet, as much as an ordinary schooner on the lake, and often as much as any two sail-vessels can carry. Although the detention of the boats on the Canal has been nearly one-half the week, the receipts of Boards and Scantling exceed those of the corresponding week last year nearly 3,000,000 feet. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1850	124,513,870	22,738	21,718	[illegible]
1851	149,637,553	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	187,270,313	22,299	146,006	51,799,201
1853	233,924,468	21,637	13,672	[illegible]
1854	185,273,051	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	130,977,968	36,894	5,230	83,072,759
1856	120,372,794	22,608	8,170	[illegible]
1857	135,047,202	[illegible]	25,641	[illegible]
1858	156,567,012	17,403	80,845	70,739,298
1859	[illegible]	34,063	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 120 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@42c.; 25 hhds. English Island at 35c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.@33c.; and 45 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at about $3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@45c., chiefly at 45c., ℔ gallon. Nothing really new has transpired in Tar, or in common or medium Resins. A sale of 150 bbls. Pale Resin was effected at $5 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds have been moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and is down to $14 37@$14 75, closing at $14 37@$14 50 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 8c.@8¼ and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c., ℔ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied. Sales to-day 370 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@22c. for State; 13c.@17½c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 175 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 37 ℔ 100 lbs., chiefly within the range.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 700 hhds. Cuba, at 5⅝c.@6½c.; 175 hhds. Texas on private terms; 113 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 6¼c.@7⅛c.; and 1,[illegible] boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@8¼c. ℔ lb., chiefly on private terms.

TEAS—Greens are firm but quiet. Oolongs are very stiffly held, being in a few strong hands. Congous are obtainable at yesterday's auction rates, but not lower. The general inquiry, however, is limited.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 750 bbls., in lots, at 27c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were quite limited. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; 150 barrels Copper Ore on private terms; and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 5 tons Fustic at 20s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and her news was immediately expressed to Sackville, but owing to the late hour at which it arrived at that point, we are unable to give more than the merest outline this morning. The Peace Conference continued in session at Zurich, though it is stated that the representatives of Sardinia absented themselves from some of the meetings, for what reasons, however, is not known, as the proceeding are as yet a profound secret. A rumor comes by way of Vienna, and is therefore to be received with caution, that a rising of the Red Republicans had taken place in Parma. They are reported to have driven out the Piedmontese, and to have caused the flight of all the friends of "law and order." *The most important intelligence by this arrival*, however, is the statement that a threatening collision had taken place at Frankfort, between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers. This indicates that the difficulty between the two Governments, which was characterized by the last arrival as threatening, has assumed a still more complicated aspect. *The Monetary and Commercial intelligence* is interesting. A new Russian loan of twelve millions sterling had been introduced in the London Money Market, at the same time with *the new India loan of five millions. In the* Liverpool Cotton Market a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. had taken place. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Provisions were declining, with a disposition on the part of holders to press sales. Consols were quoted at 95¼@95½ for account.

A dispatch received from Boston, as we go to press with our First Edition, announces that the steamship *Etna* has arrived at that port. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and her advices, consequently, are the same as those by the *America*.

The receipts into the United States Treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $1,696,000. The amount paid out on drafts was $1,444,000, and those issued called for $1,607,000. The balance in the Treasury was $4,123,000.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention, which met at Madison yesterday, nominated H. C. HOBART, of Calumet County, for Governor, and A. S. PALMER for Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention was decidedly Anti-Lecompton.

The loss by the great fire in New-Bedford on Wednesday exceeds even the highest estimate of our dispatch. About eight thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, and other property, swelling the aggregate loss to about $300,000, on which there is said to be less than $10,000 insurance.

Prof. STEINER, the balloonist, made an ascension, yesterday, at Montreal, proposing to land at Boston. He passed a point twenty-five miles from the place of ascension in a southeasterly direction in forty minutes after starting.

A ten-mile race between the horses *Rome Chief* and *Lady Gilbert* took place, yesterday, at Middletown, Conn., and was won by *Rome Chief* in 37 minutes. The race was for a purse of $1,000.

BLONDIN, on Wednesday, crossed the Niagara River on his rope, personating a slave, with manacles, *and subsequently with a cook-stove*, with which, over the middle of the river, he cooked an omelette, which he lowered to the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. He then gathered up his "hotel" and landed.

The reported wife murder in the Sixteenth Ward, mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday morning turns out to have been no murder at all. The woman said to have been beaten to death by her husband, had been intoxicated for two weeks, and died from the effects of her debauch.

We publish this morning, as furnished to us by CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Street Commissioner, an interesting statement relative to the opening and widening of streets in the City of Brooklyn, together with a list of projected improvements of the same character.

Cotton was quiet yesterday, sales having been confined to 600 bales. Flour was freely purchased at advanced prices. The movements in Grain were restricted by the scarcity of desirable lots. Rio Coffee was in good request and was firmer. Sugars were more sought after. Provisions were less active. Pork declined materially. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Police and its Head.

It has been our duty and pleasure on several recent occasions, to speak in terms of *measurable severity respecting the discipline* of the Metropolitan Police. When the present Chief was called to his responsible post he found no little work before him. Much of that work existed in the force itself. It was found that improper men and improper habits had crept into it, and a hand at once firm and judicious was required for the weeding-out process. Mr. PILLSBURY did not flinch from the arduous task before him. He addressed himself with energy to the elevation of the Department. It very soon [illegible] community that [illegible] head of the Police—a [illegible] no pains to increase its [illegible] ability. The Chief has not, hitherto, disappointed the expectations or betrayed the prestige which attended his induction into office. All well-informed, law-abiding citizens bear cheerful testimony to this fact; and if proof were needed it might be found abundantly in the ribaldry which forms the only weapon as yet found wherewith to assail him.

But while we concede the energy and industry of Mr. PILLSBURY, let us not be so unreasonable as to demand that even he shall accomplish all desirable reforms in the short space of two or three months. His courage and his judgment have already achieved much; and we are confident he will go on as he has begun. The City owes him a debt of thanks for his suppression of Sunday drunkenness, violence and disorder. He has grasped the great evil of Sabbath desecration with a hand at once temperate and firm. Going no further than the public opinion of respectable citizens would sustain his course, Mr. PILLSBURY has already done wonders in behalf of order and public decency. Those who recklessly defame his proceedings, for the sole reason that they are hostile to the good ends he has in view, are well nigh left without a pretext for their vituperation. We applaud him for his correct appreciation of his official duties, but especially for his well-directed efforts to raise the character of the force. The Department is the instrument with which he must work to preserve the City in peace and safety; and nothing which affects the appearance, demeanor, conduct or character of the men who compose it, can be regarded as either trivial or unimportant. *Evidently the majority of policemen have* much yet to learn, and the greater the docility they manifest under so good a teacher the greater will be the credit accruing to themselves and the advantage enuring to the City.

Mr. PILLSBURY, however, has a great work still before him. He has to make a set of scurvy third-rate politicians understand that a policeman is a servant of the public; not a touter for votes. He has to scourge lazy and profligate pensioners on the City purse into a just sense of their obligations and their duty. So long as the external signs of things indicate any sort of toleration extended by the Chief to lazy, vulgar and egotistical parasites who have not respect enough for themselves to wear their uniforms decently, or respect enough for the tax-paying community, whose money keeps them from starvation, to obey the dictates of the popular will, so long it will be impossible for Mr. PILLSBURY to count upon the support of the best class of the citizens of *New-York*. Honest men do not steal the police uniform to wear it like cheap apprentices; honest men do not accept the City's pay for a lounging, insolent waste of their time upon the corners of groceries. No citizen can pass through our *streets* without seeing that a large proportion of our policemen are still disreputable vagrants, who take our money and neglect our laws. When Mr. PILLSBURY begins to correct this state of things he may count upon the public sympathy, but not before.

Bezonian's Choice.

The various parties and sections of parties are already casting about for a candidate for the Mayoralty, in anticipation of the election next Fall. The Tammany Hall Democrats are supposed to be divided between the respective claims of Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, our present excellent Postmaster, and that distinguished politician, Mr. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY. The New-York *Tribune*, returning good for evil, proposes JAMES GORDON BENNETT as the man of the hour. The Wood Democrats of course do not contemplate anybody as a possible candidate except FERNANDO himself. The Republicans have as yet given no sign, and the People's Party are also silent.

Mr. FOWLER labors under the disadvantage *of being at once a gentleman and a successful* politician. Mr. KENNEDY, although liable to the first of these accusations, is not, we believe, so open as Mr. FOWLER to the second. The balance, therefore, as between the darlings of Tammany, inclines, for the present, to the side of Mr. FOWLER.

Between FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. GREELEY'S candidate, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the public may be at a loss to decide. Both names are equally well known. They have both, in different spheres of usefulness it is true, passed long and prosperous careers, we might almost say under the eye of the people. Mr. WOOD has been already in the public service, and, as everybody knows fell a victim two years ago to his devotion to our municipal liberties. BENNETT, *though he has not been in the public service*, has for many years faithfully served the public; if not always "wisely," at least "too *well." Mr. WOOD'S written style, it is true, is* somewhat more popular than his competitor's, more flowing, dignified, and sonorous, as may be seen by his various state papers while Mayor of the City, and by the speech which he was to have addressed to the Court, if he had been indicted for the alleged Catholic Orphan Asylum job. But BENNETT'S is on the other hand, cheap, filthy, false and extravagant. The best specimens of it, such as the various comments upon Col. FORNEY, the articles on yachting, upon mining enterprise, upon the value of real estate at Washington Heights, and upon the butcher's bills of private families in Fifth-avenue, are rare specimens of English composition, and have done a great deal *to raise the character of American literature*. It may be said that it is of no importance how a Mayor writes, that his manner of acting is what concerns us most; and we admit that under ordinary circumstances this is perfectly true. *But it so happens that* WOOD and BENNETT are both proprietors of newspapers, and if either of them is elected, the Mayoralty will have an organ of its own, through which the chief magistrate will diurnally utter his sentiments upon municipal affairs. The very smallest regard for the fair fame of the City is sufficient, therefore, to make us touchy about the literary abilities of these two distinguished men.

As respects a very important point in the character and antecedents of any man proposing himself as a candidate for the chief authority in such a City as ours,—his connection with and interest in the commercial and aquatic pursuits, to which we owe all our greatness,—Mr. WOOD and BENNETT, we feel bound to say, are nearly on a par. Mr. WOOD'S *mercantile experience has been more varied*, but BENNETT has achieved, on the whole, a more flagrant renown. It is true that the Parker Vein did not turn out quite so productive as some of its friends anticipated, and it is also true that various other commercial enterprises, for which BENNETT predicted a glorious future in the columns of his paper, have not returned as large a dividend as his weaker readers were led to expect; but then the *Herald* is in itself a great triumph of commercial acuteness. LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria have, we understand, been bidding against one another for it for some time past, each wanting to publish it in his own capital, for the sake of availing himself of BENNETT'S knowledge of the State secrets of foreign Powers.

The many who have read the memoirs of CATHERINE THE SECOND of Russia, and the few (perhaps soon to become the many) who are familiar with the private history of intrigue at Paris and Wiesbaden, will be at no loss to understand the anxiety displayed by European potentates to secure the services even of a scullion, when that scullion's domestic relations promise them an easy access to the backstairs politics of their rivals and their allies.

There is one feature in BENNETT'S favor which his friend Mr. GREELEY has not noticed, and with which we shall take leave to close our remarks. From their general tenor it will have been already perceived that we think more highly of his claims than of Mr. WOOD'S. We have spoken out our mind all the more frankly, because we fear that in a conflict with active, high-spirited, bustling politicians like Messrs. FOWLER, KENNEDY and WOOD, BENNETT might suffer from his own modesty, and the too great reticence with regard to his own merits which it might cause him to impose on his *friends*. In that category, however, we have not the good fortune to be included, a circumstance which would render us inconsolable, if it did not, at this great crisis of his life, add all the more weight to any testimony we may render in his behalf. The point to which we allude, and which the *Tribune* has so strongly overlooked, is Mr. BENNETT'S devotion to aquatic pursuits, his various triumphs upon the fickle element, to *which New-York owns her proud position* among the cities of the world. There would be a singular and touching fitness in having the destinies of this great maritime capital presided over, even for the short term of two years, by the NELSON of Plum Gut.

A Dwindling Giant.

The Liquor Dealers' Associations have been for some years past the most thoroughly organized and effective combinations in the State. Preserving inviolably secret their method of operation, bound by a common tie of interest, always active and utterly unscrupulous as to measures for the accomplishment of their objects, they have wielded an enormous power in our late elections. All candidates, whose antecedents did not make questioning a useless labor, were confronted with the liquor catechism, and the shivering wretches, after writing down their answers, heard no more *from their confessors*. They could only infer from the returns the effect produced by their *responses. If elected, they never knew how* much they were indebted to the secret clique that claimed their services. If defeated, they could not tell whether it was the bludgeon of the bar-rooms that had smitten them down. To this invisible power the sudden and inexplicable tacks of legislative pilots were referred. There were suspicions that the Courts *had felt its shadowy presence, and turned aside* to avoid facing it. The sturdiest teetotalers, and the most anxious friends of the Excise law, were paralyzed by the blows of an enemy that was always felt, but seldom seen, whenever an enforcement of that special law was meditated. Like Sam, when Sam was young, tight-mouthed, knew nothing, and could get the funds to pay for a hall of audience without passing around the hat twice in one day at a State Council, this mysterious Association devised its plans in secret, went masked among men, struck just when a blow would tell most terribly, left the dead to bury their dead, and, because none knew his strength, was credited with four times the force which the statistics would have warranted.

All good citizens, out of the immediate interest which this Association guards so zealously, will rejoice to know that its veil has been of *late very badly torn*, and *something more than* the foot of Hercules exposed. It was in *Brooklyn* that the envious rent was made, and there it is that all its secrets are fast gushing *out, for like that philosophical toy the* Ruperts drop, upon the first fracture all its component atoms fly into disorganization.

Thus it happened. In that delectable suburb, distinguished as the most quiet of metropolitan dormitories, two very good Democrats are equally anxious to serve the District in the capacity of Attorney—one of them the present incumbent, who finds no fault with his fees and perquisites, and the other the County Judge, who also has been employed as counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association. Both these *gentlemen have been very busy canvassing the* county and creating friends, for which their *official positions* furnished all desirable facilities, including, as it is alleged, some facilities absolutely fatal to justice. Arresting criminals the good people long ago gave up as a waste of time and patience, and the police obeyed their implicit instructions, under protest that, until this matter was settled, every arrested vagabond was to be but one more added to the long list of "discharged," and to the political muster-roll of the County Judge or the District-Attorney, according as the one or the other of these functionaries proved swiftest in the race to unbar the prison gates. The times were, in other respects, propitious for a close observation of the results by the people. The ancient feuds that distracted the Democratic Party were all hushed. GEORGE TAYLOR was thrown overboard, and GEORGE HENRY POWELL was in*vested by the Administration* at *Washington* with power to name the faithful within his consolidated city limits for Administration favors. *The Liquor Dealers, flushed with past victo*ries, thought the time had come for forming *leagues* in every Ward, with the purpose of securing men, all their own, as Senators, Assemblymen and County Officers. They called a meeting, in which every Ward was represented, and every representative enjoined to secrecy. It was part of the programme to insure the election of their Counsel as District Attorney, but the present incumbent had not labored in vain. His friends among the liquor dealers though too few to "break the slate," were too many to allow their own heads to be broken by it without a struggle. In their struggle the veil was rent, as we have said, and thence results an astounding revelation of such alleged secrets as these: That the Kings County Association, though established just as similar ones were in all the other cities of the State, for purposes of mutual protection, had grown into *a political power, just as everywhere elsethey* had; that there was an initiation fee of $50, and an onerous monthly assessment of dues; that the *funds* were *shamefully* squandered, here $500 to a lobbyman with which to make the Legislature right; there $1,600 to another gentleman who undertook to make clearer the vision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals; here a snug sum for the Counsel for services not rendered, and there another as a perquisite for the "boys." The upshot is that a large number of the members of the Association have drawn off and reorganized for what they deem the legitimate objects of mutual protection. Already rumors are afloat that the split crosses the river and begins to divide the hitherto well-banded forces of the New-York Association. It is probably true, for stringent and oppressive rules have galled the poorer members of the liquor-selling fraternity as badly in New-York as in Brooklyn, and the complaints of squandered funds, and diversion to party purposes, have been louder here than there. At all events, the mask is dropped, and the proportions of the "red slayer" of candidates who did not know their [illegible] seem more human in the broad light of day, than when they loomed up out of a thick fog, and the imagination swelled their dimly-discerned outline into colossal grandeur.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

The public ear begins to tire of the dispute over Gov. WISE'S celebrated epistle, and it is within the power of Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. DONNELLY to end this dreary squabble. Some points are already settled. It is conceded, for example, that Gov. WISE acted in a manner very little accordant with his patronymic when he wrote a letter which, as a politician, he ought to know would be liable to fall into the hands of the Philistines. It is indeed inconceivable that a man who has been in public life so long should be ignorant of the deadly danger which lurks in pen and ink. Then, no one denies that Mr. DONNELLY, having received from so distinguished a source a letter which could not safely bear publication, should have kept it in his own personal possession, or better still, should have quietly put it into the fire, after having fully mastered its contents. The very nature of the missive implied a tacit injunction of secrecy, and this Mr. DONNELLY *admits. But unfortunately his judgment was* less emphatic than his instincts.

Mr. CASSIDY received the letter from the hands of DONNELLY under an express pledge that it should be withheld from the Press. Very soon after, it appeared in all the papers. Now it is quite in the power of Mr. CASSIDY to say whether the publication was or was not attributable, directly or indirectly, to his possession of the letter. If he will declare that the publication was made, neither from the original nor from any copy written after the letter came into his hands, then the *onus* of the charge will rest upon DONNELLY. There has been an unnecessary amount of verbiage about this very simple matter, when so brief a statement might settle the dispute. It is quite needless for either CASSIDY or DONNELLY to inculpate other parties, editors or reporters, in this matter. All such are mere outsiders in the transaction, who could violate no trust, for none was reposed in them. These two princi*pals are the only persons who could be guilty* of treachery, the one being subject to an implied and the other under an express obligation to keep the document out of print. Who, then, killed the Cock Robin of Virginia?

Collier and his Shakespeare.

We have laid before the readers of the TIMES all the more important reports of the interest*ing investigations lately made into the charac*ter of the manuscript annotations in Mr. PAYNE COLLIER'S celebrated old folio copy of the works of SHAKESPEARE; and to the reports we have added the most significant and intelligent of the articles which those investigations have elicited from the principal literary papers of England. But we have not been hasty in presenting our own views of the case, because it is one of not a little intricacy, and because it has a great and enduring literary interest. The loss of every vestige of the original manuscript copies of the works of the great poet of all time, and the deformed and almost mutilated condition in which those works are presented in all the ancient editions, make any contemporary and authoritative aid in their restoration the great desideratum of English literature. That desideratum, it was believed by many, and hoped by more, had been obtained when Mr. COLLIER, a Shakespearian scholar of nearly forty years' standing, of high *reputation and unblemished character*, announced the discovery of a folio copy of SHAKESPEARE'S *plays, printed in 1632*, the margins of which contained thousands of corrections "in a handwriting not much later than the time when it came from the press." Mr. COLLIER bought this volume at a second-hand book-store in London "in the Spring of 1849," and it is at least somewhat worthy of note that, although the marginal corrections upon it, great and small, "do not in the whole fall short of 20,000," it was not until January, 1852, that Mr. COLLIER announced his discovery in the London *Athenæum*. Those of our readers who take *any particular interest* in the subject, will remember the results of that announcement. The corrections were published in England and America, quickly bought up, and eagerly read; and five editions of Shakespeare, based on them, were published—two in England, two in America, and one in Germany. But in spite of the popular favor which they so suddenly attained, the highest critical authorities in English literature held aloof from, or opposed them, and the more imaginative readers of SHAKESPEARE were repelled by the dull and prosaic cast which they generally gave to the passages in which they were embodied. Mr. COLLIER announced that he had been informed by a Mr. PARRY that this book, with all its corrections, had been in his possession fifty years ago, which took the question of their authenticity at *least* far beyond the limits of the present generation. The volume was laid up in the lavender of a ducal *library, and the subject passed out of the pub*lic mind, and into the hands of the critics and commentators.

But alas for the *repose* of those who would listen to their "little warbler" in peace and quiet! and slack and well-a-day for Mr. COLLIER! Some admirer of the folio longs for the privilege of consulting it at his leisure, and it goes from the ducal library to the British Museum. Then, truly, it passed into the fiery furnace of its trial, but, unlike Shadrach, Meschech and Abednego, it comes not out unscathed. Basking hitherto in the complacent glances of Mr. COLLIER'S beaming spectacles, and touched only by his reverent and caressing fingers, it is now put into the glowing focus of tremendous microscopes—it is scraped, it is washed, it is analyzed; it is laid in the balance, and found wanting. The men who subject it to this treatment are hard-hearted, unsympathizing creatures. Not that they are the opponents of the folio, as one of our contemporaries has *most ignorantly asserted; but they were mere* men of science or literary antiquarians, and public officers retained by the nation to watch over and investigate ancient and curious treasures of literature and art. Without enthusiasm, except the enthusiasm of investigation, they cared not what the folio should prove to be; only to know what it was. Our readers have seen what these cold-blooded creatures said: that the margins of this folio are covered with pencil-marks in a modern hand, which were used as guides for the corrections in the ancient hand; that what seems to be old faded ink, is not ink at all, but a tawny-colored pigment; and that corrections so written in this pigment, in a hand like the Chancery hand of two hundred years ago, have been washed off, and the pencilled memoranda in the modern hand found beneath them! They have even routed out good old Mr. PARRY,—and a hearty, clear-headed old gentleman he seems to be, though well stricken in years,—and trotted him up to their terrible Inquisition; and he, having the folio put into his hands by Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, astonishes that bland and learned functionary by denying point-blank that he ever saw the book before, and, what is of more consequence to Mr. COLLIER, that Mr. COLLIER ever showed him any folio at all, and, what is of most consequence to us, asserts that the folio bears not the slightest resemblance (except that it is a big book and contains SHAKESPEARE'S plays) to the bescribbled old folio which he owned now half a century ago!

There is the case for plaintiff and defendant: now what is the verdict to be passed upon it? In the first place it must be admitted that it bears hard upon poor Mr. COLLIER; so hard, indeed, as to make him a fit object of commiseration. For whether the points made by the officers of the Museum are fully established in the end, or not, enough has already been made certain to show either that he is a self-deluded man, poor in judgment, dull of apprehension, and most untrustworthy as to his memory, or that he has, in part, at least, by a suppression of the truth, and in part by direct efforts to deceive, palmed off upon the world, and traded in, a great literary fraud. For it must be borne in mind that Mr. COLLIER, who *has passed his life in the study of old English* literature, collecting old editions and examining old manuscripts, *and who had this volume in his possession for years*, has not in any of the many publications which he has made upon the subject, said one word about pencil-marks in a hand of any date upon its margins, while he has again and again claimed deference for the corrections on the ground that they were made "in a handwriting of the time" when the volume was printed, 1632. If Mr. COLLIER did not see these most important pencil-marks, whether they be modern or old, where were his well-educated eyes? What allayed his antiquarian curiosity? What put to sleep in him the proverbial jealousy with which every devoted editor guards the text of his author against all mutilations but his own? If he did see them, why did he keep silent upon so vital a matter? We ask these questions, relying upon what seems to be unimpeachable testimony. For they must be answered one way *or the other, (and the necessity and the conse*quences to Mr. COLLIER are altogether aside from the question of the modern or ancient character of the pencil-marks,) or else we must believe that three officers, if not more, of the British Museum, with nothing to gain by such a course, have come voluntarily forward with detailed statements of fact, the falsehood of which could be detected in a few minutes by any person who chose to go to the *British Museum for the purpose. Mr. COLLIER*, too, has brought suspicion upon himself by the manner in which he has met this exposure. Instead of cheerfully taking a part (his own part if he had chosen) in the investigation, he immediately falls to imprecating all his gods, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE included, to witness that he has not been guilty of the fraud, if fraud there be, although nobody had accused him of it, even by implication! And sadly enough, also, for him, every direct assertion that he has made since the case was brought before the public, has proved to deviate, as in the case of Mr. PARRY, more or less from truth; and whether this is to be attributed to careless observation and feeble memory, or to some other cause, the consequences are equally *damaging to his case and his general critical* trustworthiness, though not, of course, to his personal reputation as a man of honor.

Yet, after looking at the matter carefully, we must say that, although to call in *question, three thousand miles away*, such facts as those brought to light at the British Museum may savor of presump*tion, we are not yet quite convinced* that the charge of fabrication is entirely made out against all the corrections in Mr. COLLIER'S Shakespeare folio. It would seem, indeed, that the use of brown paint for old ink, and the discovery of modern pencilled letters under the ancient seeming characters in ink, must be conclusive; but yet the stupendous labor, the *really needless labor*, undertaken by the supposed forger—the correction of twenty thousand passages—and the very *fact* that many *thousands of these corrections are of the* most trivial nature, mere changes of punctuation, *&c.*, make it incredible, except upon *proof* more complete, though not more positive or competent than has yet been produced, that the charge of forgery applies to these emendations as a whole. Setting aside all critical judgment of them upon internal evidence, they are now before the world impeached as forgeries, and the impeachment is sustained by the best evidence; but before any voice can be given in absolute judgment upon a case so delicate and so complicated, we need further revelations, and we expect them. A verdict against the genuineness of the emendations could not be impugned as the case now stands; but it might possibly be modified, if not set aside, ere many weeks have passed, by newly-discovered evidence.

Slavery and its Fruits.

A St. Louis paper, of recent date, contains the following item of market intelligence:

At a sale of slaves that took place last Monday, at Bowling Green, in this State, the following prices *were obtained*:

1 negro man, 50 years old	$845
1 negro man, 35 years old	795
1 negro woman, 60 years old	195
1 negro woman, 40 years old	601
1 negro girl, 13 years old	1,187
1 negro girl, 10 years old	900
1 negro girl, 6 years old	535

This was in Missouri, a border State, in which the institution of Slavery is on the decline, and which must, ere long, in the natural course of events, be added to the list of Free States. Prices were good. A man verging upon threescore brought about $800; a girl of six upwards of $500, and a girl of thirteen nearly $1,200.

Such statements grate harshly upon Northern ears, as well they may. An auction sale of human beings is a specially hideous spectacle when witnessed in a country which boasts *of its freedom and civilization. Who shall* say how much of heart-breaking misery a transaction like this involves? The mere condition of *servitude is light in comparison with* those enforced separations incident to property in man. It is claimed, and may often be truly claimed, that the blacks are comfortable and happy in Slavery. But the masters themselves admit the inhumanity of sundering families, the dissevered members of which can see their kindred no more.

The people of the North regard all such proceedings with natural horror. And yet it is not so very long since similar sales took place in this, our own State of New-York. Men are still living who have seen these sales.

Times change, and we change with them. Let us not forget our own recent failings when inclined to denounce our Southern brethren. True, we have abolished Slavery; but we had comparatively little of Slavery to abolish. It is not by vague vituperation that we shall induce the South to follow our example. Last year we came near enacting a law making it felony to bring a slave within the limits of this State. Yet it is barely twenty years since a candidate for the gubernatorial office in New-York was fully sustained by the people, when he declared that it would be a piece of unjustifiable inhospitality to deny our Southern brethren the privilege of retaining their slaves "for the period of nine months in our midst." How would such a doctrine be greeted to-day? Let us hope that time, which has wrought such vast changes here, may have a like effect on the other side of Mason & Dixon's line. Slavery will recede from that boundary toward the Gulf; the number of Free States will increase not only by additions from the national domain, but also by the sure process of emancipation; the condition of the slaves may be ameliorated by converting the chattel tenure into one that shall not permit their separation from their native localities, and by degrees, slow, perhaps, but certain, the huge plague-spot itself be made to disappear from the fair face of the Union. That beneficent process is begun. Interest and philanthropy unite in the great work of obliteration. Already has the political sceptre departed from the South, never to return, and already the decadence of the Slave power has become a his*torical necessity. Slavery must fall* in the South, as it has fallen in the North; but what state of society shall succeed Slavery in the South is a grave question, not to be determined by the rash and angry agitations of partisan politics.

The Austro-Prussian Quarrel.

It is of the highest importance to the present peaceful tendencies of the world's commercial activity that the international relations of Europe should remain undisturbed. The news which reaches us to-day, therefore, of a downright collision, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, between the Austrian and Prussian troops in the garrison of that Federal German city, is well calculated to awaken serious fears for the immediate future. The purely commercial element, which is strong in countries like France, England, and America, is comparatively weak in Germany, and we have already pointed out to our readers the very great prob*ability of an impending rupture between the* two great German Powers. Such a rupture would be in a certain sense a new diplomatic triumph of the Third NAPOLEON, and a new indication of the sagacity displayed by that Sovereign in concluding the peace of Villafranca. But it would nevertheless interrupt a great current of the world's commerce and arrest one great development of modern civilization. Never*theless, it is not easy to see how it can be* eventually avoided. The leadership, or to adopt the jargon of German politics, the *hegemony* of Germany, is the prize for which these monarchies are fatally condemned to strive. Prussia endeavored, in the course of the late war, so to play upon the German sympathy with Austria against France, as to secure this leadership for herself. Had Prussia finally marched at the head of Germany against France, her object might have been attained. But the peace of Villafranca made this impossible. Austria, therefore, falls back upon her old position, antecedent to the war of 1859, strengthened by the disappointment and vexation of all Germany in the consciousness that Austria's hour of peril has been used by *Prussia for her own political ends*, and that those ends have been defeated.

For the present the moral advantage in the contrast, so far as Germany is concerned, is evidently with Austria; and FRANCIS JOSEPH *is plainly not at all disposed to let the occasion* slip by unimproved.

A NEW PHILADELPHIA GRIEVANCE.—Philadelphia is never without a grievance, the cause of which is New-York; it is sometimes one thing and sometimes another; but just now the Philadelphians are grieving, not because New-York monopolizes all the ocean steamships, but because we devour all the peaches, to the great loss of our unhappy neighbors on the banks of the Delaware. The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says:

"We are grieved about peaches. The peach is a noble fruit. But, contrary to our sanguine expectations, our markets are not supplied with very good specimens this season. New-York absolutely eats us up. The flower of the Delaware and Maryland *orchards pass through our city and find a ready sale* in New-York. Why is this?"

Why is it? It is because there is a surer and a better market for peaches here than in Philadelphia. The Bostonians have been trying to prevent their shoes and cottons from being sold in New-York, and the Philadelphians should try to devise some scheme from stopping the flow of peaches in this direction. But if they cannot, the next best plan would be for them to come here and buy their peaches.

CANAL CONVENTION.—A mass Convention of "the friends of the measures agreed upon by the Canal Convention at Syracuse in December last," is called to meet at Rochester on the 1st day of September. The signers of the call are a Committee appointed at the first-named meeting. Among the measures are propositions for compelling railroads to adopt and publish an annual tariff of freight rates, in order to prevent discrimination in favor of foreign freight, to the injury of Canal *business, and also to restore tolls upon railroad* freight. Among the gentlemen calling the Convention are THOS. PARSONS, of Rochester; A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo; A. E. CULVER, of Oswego; HENRY O'RIELLY, of New-York; T. T. FLAGLER, of Lockport, and H. J. SICKLES, of Albion.

Mr. Seward and Queen Victoria.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I see that a variety of newspapers, including that respectable sheet, the *Journal of Commerce*, have questioned the accuracy of your London correspondent in quoting a reported exchange of observations between the Queen of Great Britain and Mr. SEWARD of your State. Permit me to state that I was in London at the time of Mr. SEWARD'S presentation and heard the whole story related substantially as you give it. It was a perfectly simple matter. Mr. SEWARD with the tact which always distinguishes him answered the Queen's *kindly* questioning by saying, "Madame, I have come to Europe to study *despotism*." He laid his stress upon the last word, *as wishing to imply that despotism was* neither English nor American, and that, consequently he *had found little that was positively new to a free*man in the institutions of England. The Queen gracefully and pointedly marked the compliment by her reply, to which Mr. SEWARD bowed a profound assent. I am induced to make the communication to you by the absurd comments which, since my return, I have heard upon a dialogue perfectly well understood by all Americans in London.

Very respectfully yours, C. P. C.

The Central American Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Washington, whose letter appeared in your issue of the 23d, expatiates himself in criticising in the most severe manner the policy of the actual Administration at Washington with regard to the appointment of Ministers to Central America, who he deems ought to possess the highest diplomatic abilities and political antecedents.

We concur with your correspondent as to the importance of the Central American Mission; sympathize with his patriotic zeal for its worthy discharge; and often have to complain—though as Central Americans only—for the results attained by all the appointments ever made for that Mission; but we have the pain to differ as to the idea he seems to entertain of the same Mission.

We do not believe it to be one that requires high diplomatic abilities. The difficulties which have existed between the United States and the Republics of Central America do not involve intricate questions of international law. They have been only the questions between a strong party who asks something it desires to have, and a weak party who refuses to give what he does not own, and would be ruinous and disgraceful for him to give. What is the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty? What are the American claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua? Any person, before expecting that the American Minister sent to Central America should accomplish the real object of that mission, should provide him with the means of overturning the aerial foundations of the common law of nations. Is it desired that the American Minister should settle all the difficulties pending between the Central American Republics? Let them be guided by their conscience and common sense, and no matter whether they possess high abilities or none. Let the State Department avoid the trouble of sending them letters like those which the world has recently admired, and we shall see all questions arranged and the most harmonious feeling restored between the two countries.

Your correspondent appears not to expect better success from the newly-appointed Minister than has been obtained from the former ones. We hope that his foreboding will not be realized; but cannot help to believe that while it continues to be convenient to the policy of the American Government that its accounts with the Central Americans should stand open, it would be anything but patriotic for an American Minister to bring them to a settlement; and the more abilities he possesses, and the more political antecedents he can cite, the more entangled the question would become, and the more hard the Central American nut would be to crack.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

... an intrusion, the upper layers of segars are, ... genuine. The purchaser tries one, and ... delightful aroma from the smoke ... around the end of his nose, and insinuating ... into his gratified nostrils, proclaims the ... of Cuba, and the purchaser, with the pointed ... of the weed between his lips, jumps at the bargain. ... Havana segars, which are manufactured in ... of the sweepings and leg-ends of Porto Rico ... wrapped in a handsome case of ... or good Virginia tobacco, are sold for ... sum of $20, with a net profit of $20 to the ... a net loss of $20 to the buyer, who, two or ... after the purchase, throws the cigars out of ... The scoundrels who carry on this ... business are, for the most part, foreigners, ... good clothes on, and sporting an air of ... frankness. They pretend that they can sell for ... cigars that are worth $60, because they pay ... rent, and have no other expenses incidental ... trade, and they invariably use the name ... responsible dupe as a passport to the credulity ... of others.

[illegible]

... Suffocated in a Cess-pool ... Coroner Gamble held ... on Thursday, at No. 237 Monroe-street, ... body of ... The evidence showed that the two boys ... and fight about a dog, and that during ... then followed and stamped upon him. A ... examination was made upon the body by ... when it became evident that the injuries ... were the cause of death, and the jury ... a verdict of "Death from injuries inflicted ... by being thrown down a flight ... at No. 237 Monroe-street, and then jumped ... Deceased was fourteen years of age. ... locked up for examination.

[illegible]

... The Steamer ... Tornado.—The ship ... returned to this port yesterday in a leaky condition. She left New-York some ... weeks since for St. Johns, to load with deals for ... After procuring her cargo and getting to ... she sprung aleak in a heavy blow, and put back ... this port. She will have to be discharged.

Daylight Through It.—The heading of the ... making under the bell-tower rock, was pushed ... through yesterday morning. The tunnel is upon the ... of Seventy-ninth-street, which is thus carried ... through the Park. It is 143 feet long, 18 feet high, ... 40 feet wide.

For Rockaway.—In our notice of the various ... excursions, yesterday, the steamer Ceres was, inadvertently, ... returned to her running to the Fishing Banks ... this fine steamer runs regularly to Rockaway, ... leaving this City at 9 A. M., from Catharine-street.

A Word for Boarding-house Keepers.

The "wrongs" of society are at all times a ... topic, and the "rights" of women, though the ... for them is fitful and periodic, will generally command ... a decent hearing on any occasion. The ... at present, is one both of wrongs and rights—the ... wrongs committed on an unprotected body of ... females, and the latter earnestly demanded by that ... unprotected body for their own security.

[illegible]

... a contemptible tavern removes their trunks. The law gives the boarding-house keeper no power to detain them.

Now this, once more, is the wrong complained of. The keepers of boarding-houses are, in the majority of instances, women, without a male protector. Of slender means, they are too eager to secure boarders of apparent gentility to make much scrutiny into the antecedents of applicants for their first floor front. Of course they ought to scrutinize, but they don't. Of all classes of the community, perhaps, they are the most readily taken in by elegant dress, well-bred assurance, and an undoubted fashionable demeanor. "Yes, I think these rooms will suit me, but I shall want my breakfast sent to my room every morning, my health being too delicate for me to make any sort of toilet before lunch time. I shall require clean sheets twice a week,—you must pay great attention to their airing,—and be so kind as to remember that I take cream, and not milk, in my coffee. Above everything, I endure no insolence from servants. Good morning; we will come to-morrow."

And they come. And perhaps they pay, and perhaps they don't. The boarding-house keeper, fearful of losing what is due, allows them to remain a little while longer, and so the bill increases. Then they suddenly take their departure,—it may be to another city,—and their goods, their very luxuries, cannot be detained. This is another phase of the "Woman's Rights" question. It is worth reflection.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Preparations for Reopening—New Buildings, Improvements, Repairs, &c.

Active measures are being taken toward the completion of alterations, repairs, renovation, &c., of the various City Ward Schools now going on, previous to the recommencement on the first Monday in September. Several new buildings are in course of erection at various points of the City, which, with some two or three undergoing enlargement, will not be ready for occupancy until later in the Fall. It will be seen by the following detailed statement that the total amount of cost of such alterations, renovation, rebuilding, &c., will reach not far from $233,000.

Ward School No. 2, located at No. 118 Henry-street has been thoroughly renovated, new seats furnished, and additional class-rooms arranged in the female and primary departments. Cost, $15,000.

Ward School No. 8, located in Grand-street, near Wooster, has been renovated, the seating of female and primary departments improved, which, together with arrangements for increased light and ventilation, renders each department much more comfortable for both teachers and pupils. Cost $100.

Ward School No. 10, located in Wooster-street, near Bleecker, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now regarded as one of the finest school buildings in the City, both as regards the improvements introduced and its architectural model, which is highly ornamental and adds much to the appearance of the locality in which it is situated. Will cost, when completed, about $33,000.

Ward School No. 14.—A new building is in course of erection for the use of this school, in Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, occupying 105 by 128 feet, including wings, and exclusive of additional lots for playgrounds, &c., and when completed will constitute the largest school building in the City. It is designed to be fire-proof, and its beams will be of iron, the floors being filled in with brick and mortar. The walls of this edifice are already up, and the roof will soon be commenced. Its completion will, it is estimated, be effected early next Spring. Total cost estimated at $55,000.

Ward School No. 16, located in Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, has been in a measure rebuilt; the front of 100 feet having been brought forward to the straight line, giving additionally six class-rooms to each department. The building is to be refurnished throughout, and every improvement adopted by which to render it complete for school purposes, and will be ready for occupancy early in September. Estimated cost $20,000.

Ward School No. 17, located at No. 165 West Forty-seventh-street, is undergoing extensive alterations, additions, etc. The main building is being extended nineteen feet in the rear, and four new wings are being added by which will be afforded accommodations for a greatly increased number of pupils. This edifice will not be ready for use until December next. Cost of alterations, &c., estimated at $20,000.

Ward School No. 19.—A new building for the use of this School is fast reaching completion. It is situated in Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and will probably be opened to the public by January 1 next. Its dimensions are 105 feet front by 100 feet deep, (including wings,) which renders it equal to any in point of size in this City. Total cost, exclusive of lots, about $44,000.

Ward School No. 38, located in Clark, near Broome street, has been thoroughly renovated, and the walls painted. Cost $300.

Ward School No. 45 is undergoing enlargement—two rear wings, each 20 by 25 feet, being added—affording, additionally, two class-rooms to the male and female departments, and three additional rooms to the Primary department. This is a much needed improvement, as many applications for admission to this school have been declined, and by this arrangement many more children can be accommodated. Cost of enlargement, &c., $5,000.

Ward School No. 47, for girls.—The assembly-rooms of the three departments have been furnished with fancy settees, the desks having been transferred to the class-rooms,—a desirable improvement. Cost $500.

Primary School No. 20, located in Broome, near Clinton-street, has a new building in course of erection, 50 by 86 feet. It will cost, when complete, including furniture, &c., $20,000.

Colored Ward School No. 1, located in Mulberry-street, near Grand. A new building, 50 by 100 feet, will be completed in December, at a cost of $18,000.

Colored Ward School, No. 2, located in Laurens-street, near Broome, has been improved externally and internally; the interior having been entirely remodelled and new seats furnished. It is now among the neatest school-buildings in the City. Cost $2,000.

The Hall, in which are held the meetings of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, has also been thoroughly renovated and painted, and various improvements have been introduced, among which is the construction of a neat iron railing inclosing the members' seats, thus preventing the intrusion of strangers and outsiders generally, an annoyance which the members have long been subjected to. Ample accommodations have been provided for the public.

Police Reports.

Burglary.—Sarah Ann Buckley, of No. 493 Ninth-avenue, had her dwelling burglariously entered through the back basement window on the 19th inst., and a coat, a shawl, six skirts, a dress, a jacket and a blanket stolen, altogether of the value of $20. The burglar proves to have been one Edward Upton, who was detected by his attempts to sell the above articles in various places. Ann Coonly, Mary Gallagher and Bryan Farrell testified to having purchased some of the articles from Upton, who is a boy only about sixteen years of age. He was arrested by officer Thos. Steele. The goods were identified, and Judge Quackenbush held the accused in $1,000 bail to answer the complaint, in default of which he was committed.

Theft by a Roommate.—John Mullen was arrested on Thursday, charged with having on the night previous robbed Henry Losh, his roommate, at No. 216 Centre-street, of a purse containing $41. The purse and $14 61 were on the person of the accused at the time of his arrest. Justice Brennan locked him up for trial.

Arrest of Sunday Liquor Sellers.—About twenty persons, charged with this offence, were arrested in the Tenth Ward, on Thursday, and all of them were held to bail in $100 each by Justice Brennan to answer at the General Sessions.

The "Dashaway Association."—A San Francisco correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* thus explains the origin of the celebrated Temperance *League of California*:

"A temperance movement has recently been started in this city, similar, in some respects, to the original Washingtonian episode at Baltimore. The original 10 starters were habitués of an engine-house, and members of the company that propelled the machine. They had been four or five days and nights on a frightful 'tear,' without going out of the house, when snakes and other 'insects' that usually follow such orgies began to appear. At length a dawn of reason reached one of the party, who was worm-eaten clean through, when he rose on his tottering legs, and nervously exclaimed, 'Boys, let's dash this d—d stuff away, and drink no more.' 'Agreed,' said three or four, 'I'm hanged if I don't,' says another, and so on by degrees the whole 10 came in and signed a moral 'Declaration of Independence.' Subsequently the whole company signed the contract.

From this little point started the 'Dashaway Association,' numbering now about fifteen hundred members, including in its number the first Governor of California—who has been for years a confirmed inebriate—also, lawyers, actors and civilians of all grades, from the highest to the lowest—from those who tippled in fashionable society, in fashionable saloons, among the politicians of the day—always liberal about election time—to those who took their quiet 'snifter' of double-breasted Minnie-rifle whisky on the docks and wharves. There is a peculiarity about this temperance organization that I have never seen in any other. It is this: the members pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, but they are not forbidden to deal in the article, or to entertain their friends with 'libations.' A 'Dashaway' frequently takes soda, while his friend, whom he asks to drink with him, takes 'torn juice' or 'brandy straight.' So far there has been but few fallen from grace. Many 'whisky mills' about town feel their influence sensibly about the *till*, and the society, singular as it may seem, number among its members several 'barkeepers.' It was originally intended that none but fully graduated soakers should belong to it, but so popular has it become that many, even to clergymen and doctors, never known to indulge, have solicited for admission into its ranks."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Suffocated in a Cess-pool.—Last evening, about 5 o'clock, a man named Haggerty, ... employed by Mr. Mohan to dig a cess-pool at his residence ... Myrtle-avenue, between Graham and Kent avenues, was suffocated by the contents of a vault, adjoining where he was digging, bursting in upon him. The deceased was standing on a ladder in the hole he had dug, at the time the earth gave way, and fell head-foremost to the bottom, his legs being entangled in the ladder. He was in this position when found. Officers Conway and Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, assisted by two citizens, named Farcoins and Cooper, took the body out. While doing this, Farcoins was ... into the cess-pool and was himself nearly suffocated by the foul gas.

Carrol Park Music.—The free concerts at this Park will be commenced to-morrow evening and continued through every Saturday evening until cold weather sets in. Shelton's Band has been engaged for to-morrow evening, and will go through with the following programme between 5 and 7 o'clock. "Hail Columbia," "Oft in the Stilly Night," "Child of the Regiment,"—march and air, "Hail to the Chief," "Auld Lang Syne," "Yankee Doodle," "Trovatore—"Anvil Chorus—Gipsy Song," "Old Virginia," "Prima Donna Waltz," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Belle Brandon," Katy did Polka," "Home, Sweet Home."

Daring Robberies at Bay Ridge.—On Wednesday night, two men broke into the house of Mr. Gilbert, at Bay Ridge, and entering the servants' hall, they found two girls awake, when one of the intruders held a pistol at their heads and threatened to shoot them if either made a noise. The burglar stood over the girls with pistol in hand until his accomplice had searched the house, when they left, carrying away watches, jewelry and silverware of considerable value. The same night, the house of Mr. Gelbraith was entered, probably by the same parties, and also robbed of considerable property. No clue has been found of the burglars as yet.

The Election.—Politicians and office-seekers generally begin to give notice that another election is approaching, and by the return of the Summer wanderers the fever will have fairly set in. As usual, the candidates are numerous, and there is the old report, circulated every year, that the Democracy will not unite upon any one set of candidates. This stimulates the aspirants in the ranks of the Opposition to greater exertions, as many feel confident of securing the prize, if nominated. The Republican General Committee have had a Sub-Committee at work for several weeks past, to make arrangements to comply with the Registry law, and it is expected that they will be ready to report a plan of procedure by the 1st of September.

Brooklyn Water Works.—The Water Commissioners have entered into contract with Messrs. H. L. Welles & Co., to substitute a covered conduit for the open canal, east of Baisley's Pond. This change was unanimously called for by every person who ever inspected the Water Works. The work at the Ridgewood Reservoir is nearly completed. The two basins have been cemented, and all that remains to be done is the putting on the ornamental work. At a recent trial of the pump engine 14,000,000 gallons were pumped in twenty-four hours.

Highway Robbery.—Another farmer, named Charles Schenck, Jr., of Hempstead, was stopped by a highwayman on the Jamaica Plank-road, Tuesday night last, and robbed of $3 25 in money and a silver watch, valued at $10. Two men, with masks over their faces, committed the robbery. While one stood at the horses' heads, with pistol in hand, the other examined the pockets of Mr. Schenck. He offered no resistance, and was allowed to depart in peace—thankful to get off with a whole skin.

Skinning a Diseased Cow.—Officers Folk and Shaw, of the Fourth Precinct, late Wednesday night discovered two milkmen, named Patrick Bagley and Thomas Roach, skinning the carcase of a cow which had died from disease, on Bedford, near Flushing-avenue. The officers arrested the parties named, and they were yesterday committed by Justice Mornhouse to answer a complaint for violating a city ordinance. The fine is $100 for such an offence.

A Nuisance.—For weeks past every post and fence in this city has been plastered with the yellow circulars of venders of quack nostrums. The nuisance has become so great that several prominent citizens are determined to have the law enforced relative to obscene publications, which, they think, will reach the evil complained of.

Another Rioter in Limbo.—A peddler named J. Browner, who was engaged in the terrible fight on Monday night last at Myrtle-avenue Park, when Officer Latimer of the Sixth Precinct, was so unceremoniously dealt with, was captured in Flushing on Wednesday last and brought to this city yesterday and committed to answer.

A Dishonest Servant.—Sergeant Smith, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday arrested a girl named Harriet Colmer for robbing her employer, Wm. Hesselbuttle, of $124 in money. Most of the stolen money was found on her person, and she was committed for trial.

City Court.—A special term of this Court will be held by Judge Culver to-morrow, to hear *ex parte* motions. The regular Fall term will commence on the second Tuesday in September, at 10 A. M.

Narrow Escape.—A boy named John Shanley fell into the water at the foot of North Tenth street, last evening, and was taken out quite insensible, but in time to save life. He was taken to the residence of his mother, on Fourth-street, where restoratives were applied.

Rescued.—The crew of pilot boat No. 4, on Wednesday night, rescued a man who had fallen overboard from the Fulton ferry boat *Fulton*.

A Bomb-Shell.—Politicians are much alarmed at the recent organization in this city of a novel liquor dealers' association, which threatens to sink the old organization and rule the nominations. Heretofore the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association has exercised a powerful influence on local politics, and it is hinted that the managers have feathered their nests, while the small dealers in ardent spirits have paid freely without a corresponding benefit. Here is the significant manifesto of the new organization:

To the Liquor-Dealers of all Parties:

At a meeting of persons engaged in the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Trade, held at the White House, corner of Jay and Concord streets, Aug. 22, 1859, believing that the course of the so-called Liquor Dealers of Kings County, indicating to the political parties who they shall name for office, and who hold secret meetings for the purpose of furthering the political advancement of individuals, has a tendency to prejudice the community in which they live against them and the business in which they are engaged:

Resolved, That public notice be given by the Secretary for a meeting of all persons engaged in the liquor trade, to be held at Montague Hall, on the 9th day of September, 1859, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing permanent officers of an Association of Liquor Dealers of Kings County, and for framing a Constitution and By-laws upon the following basis:

No monthly dues or initiation fees, no forced levies upon its members for the purpose of influencing Courts, public officers, or paying imaginary counsel fees; no dictation of political parties who they shall have for candidates; no contributions unless voluntary; no salaries to the officers.

All persons desiring to become members of the Society upon the above basis, can do so by leaving their names and residences at the hotels of H. S. Seixcland, Grand-street, E. D., and George P. Loses, Hamilton-avenue, who will transmit their names to the Secretary. WM. S. LEACH, Secretary.

What the leaders in this new movement mean by "forced levies for the purpose of influencing courts, public officers," and paying "imaginary counsel fees," will all be brought to light, we are assured, in due time.

The New Plymouth Church not Abandoned.—The following statement of Mr. Beecher published in this week's *Independent*, sets at rest a host of doubtful rumors:

The papers, from time to time, have informed the public truly of many things relating to Plymouth Church; and sometimes, also, untruly. A paragraph has just appeared, stating that the whole enterprise of building a new church has been relinquished, and that it has been determined to enlarge the old building.

This information is entirely incorrect. No change of plan has been made. The ground for the church is purchased, nor is there any movement for relinquishing the site selected. There have been more than twenty designs sent in to the Trustees; but, as yet, no one of them has been selected. They are, for the most part, admirable designs, and there is no doubt that any one of the best six would be abundantly good for all purposes desired. All rumors and stories, such as have from time to time been circulated, should be discredited hereafter. An enterprise of such magnitude, and involving such interests, moral and pecuniary, cannot be pushed to a conclusion without time and deliberation.

We have received several anonymous letters purporting to come from competing architects, bringing charges against several parties. We have only to express our judgment, that a man who will bring a charge against a man, or a body of men, without standing up openly and giving his name, is a contemptible fellow, deserving of no notice. An excellent building journal, recently published in New-York, contains in a recent article several mistakes. No designs have been received by the Trustees, after the date fixed in their published "Statement," with one exception. The Secretary received *one* design within two hours of the original time fixed, and inquired of the Trustees what disposition should be made of it. But, as it was placed among the others, and could not be identified, it was impossible to exclude it. With this exception, the plans have been received according to the published statement. They have been under consideration, and are yet. But their number, and the slowness with which one not acquainted with architectural drawings must study them, if he designs to do justice to the merits of all, has made it impossible to render an early decision upon them.

It is probable that the premiums will be awarded some time in September.

The *Daily Atlas* is a new paper in Indianapolis, published by John D. Defrees, Republican in politics, very neat in appearance, and printed by the use of an Ericsson caloric engine.

Improvements in Brooklyn—Streets Opened and Widened, and Where They Run.

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to learn a few facts in relation to the laying out of new streets, and the extensions of those already laid out and used as public ways and thoroughfares. Ranking as Brooklyn does as the third city in the Union, and each succeeding year giving her more and more importance in every point of view, it is somewhat remarkable ... [illegible] ... Street Commissioner of Brooklyn, Chas. Tran... who aided us in obtaining the following statements, showing the streets recently opened and the ... thereof, together with the expenses of grading and paving; besides a list of the streets where proceedings have been commenced for opening. A recent act of the Legislature requiring three-fourths of all the property owners liable to an assessment on improvements, to petition for an improvement before the work can be commenced, instead of a majority of those only owning property on the line of the proposed improvement as formerly, has had a tendency to almost entirely stop street openings and other works effected thereby, as it is next to impossible to get two-thirds of all owners to make the necessary application:

STREET OPENINGS COMPLETED DURING THE YEARS 1858 AND 1859.

Grand street opening from Bushwick-avenue to Metropolitan-avenue. Expense of opening, land taken, &c.	$[illegible]
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	1,[illegible]
Cost of improvement	$[illegible]
Lafayette street opening from Grand to Hewes street, E. D. Expense of opening	$244 [illegible]
Jefferson street opening from Ormond-street to Bedford-avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	[illegible]
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	[illegible]
Cost of improvement	$1,281 [illegible]
Meserole-avenue, from Franklin-avenue to Jewet-street, E. D. Expense of Surveyor's bills and Attorney's, Commissioner's fees, &c.	$1,605 [illegible]
Walton-street opening from River-street to Broadway. Expense of opening, land taken	105 70
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioners' fees &c.	776 [illegible]
Cost of improvement	880 [illegible]
Willoughby-avenue, from Cumberland street to Franklin avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	$[illegible]
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	[illegible]
Cost of improvement	[illegible]
Warren-street, opening from Vanderbilt to Nostrand avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	[illegible]
Expense of Surveyor's and attorney's fees, &c.	2,704 [illegible]
Cost of improvement	$5,[illegible]
Eighth street, opening from Gowanus Creek to Eighth-avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	194 36
Expense of Surveyor's bill, attorney's fees, Commissioner's fees, &c.	$1,687 38
Cost of improvement	$1,871 74
Greene-avenue, opening from Fulton to Division avenues. Expense of opening, land taken	24,913 40
Expense of sewerage bill, Attorney's fees, &c.	4,710 47
Total	$29,[illegible]
Keep-street, from Lee-avenue to Broadway. Expense of improvement	$556 81
Douglass street opening, from Gowanus-road to Vanderbilt-avenue. Expense of improvement, land taken	2,180 10
Expense of sewerage bill, Attorney's bill, &c.	1,118 37
Total	$3,298 47

STREETS UNDER CONTRACT.

Fifth-avenue grading and paving, from Twenty-seventh-street to the New-Utrecht line. Cost of improvement about	$100,000 00
Bridge over Gowanus Creek at Hamilton-avenue. Cost of improvement	36,977 76
Fourth avenue, grading and paving from Atlantic-street to Twenty-first-street, and from Twenty-third-street to New-Utrecht line. Estimated cost of improvement	160,000 00
Fifteenth-street, grading and paving from Hamilton avenue to the City line. Cost of improvement	20,302 91
Fourteenth-street, grading and paving from Hamilton avenue to Ninth-avenue. Cost of improvement	22,283 94
Seventh-avenue, grading and paving from Flatbush-avenue to First street. Cost of improvement	9,159 06
Twelfth-street, grading and paving from Gowanus canal to Eleventh-street. Cost of improvement	20,055 30
Van Brunt-street, grading and paving from Elizabeth street to the Erie Basin. Cost of improvement	24,000 33
William-street, grading and paving from Van Brunt to Richard street. Cost of improvement	6,315 40
Nelson-street, grading and paving, from Hamilton-avenue to Columbia-street. Cost of improvement	11,912 38
Douglass-street, grading and paving, from Vanderbilt to Nostrand-avenue. Cost of improvement	20,336 96
Underhill-avenue, grading and paving, from Atlantic avenue to Flatbush-avenue. Cost of improvement	10,346 37
Sixteenth-street, grading and paving, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue. Cost of improvement	3,724 91
Hamilton avenue, grading and paving, from Smith-street to Third-avenue. Cost of improvement	67,500 00
Cutting down the hill on Flatbush-avenue. Cost of improvement about	15,000 00
Total expense	$581,692 17

STREET OPENINGS IN PROGRESS.

Middle-street, from Flatbush-avenue to Gowanus Bay, commenced April, 1852.

River-street, whole length, commenced December, 1853.

Nostrand-avenue, from River-street to Flatbush line, commenced June, 1854.

Division-avenue, East River to South Sixth-street, commenced September, 1855.

Atlantic-avenue and Schuyler-street, from Gowanus road to Classon-avenue, commenced December, 1855.

Bushwick-avenue, from Beaver-street to East New-York, commenced March, 1856.

Wyckoff-street, from same to Rogers-avenue, commenced March, 1857.

Lefferts street, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street, commenced October, 1857.

Madison-street, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street, commenced April, 1858.

President-street, from Flatbush to Washington-avenue, commenced June, 1858.

Fifth-avenue, from Flatbush to Atlantic-avenue, commenced June, 1858.

Third-street, from North Third to North Seventh, E. D., commenced September, 1858.

Fourth-street, from North Second to North Fourth-street, commenced September, 1858.

Brooklyn-avenue, from Fulton-avenue to Butler-street, commenced October, 1858.

Withers-street, from Ewens to North Ninth-street, commenced November, 1858.

The Geological survey of the Arkansas is producing results. In the hills south of the Forche, in Pulaski County, beds of the finest iron ore have been discovered. Freestone of the best quality for building purposes lies in vast quarries. Beds of coal have been developed running through Perry County. Near the confines of Perry and Yell Counties, on the Magazine Mountain, a fine chalybeate spring exists at the height of 1,000 feet above the plain. A fine saline chalybeate spring has been found near Fourche Rouge, three miles from Danville.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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MARRIED.

Fessenden—Given.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, Francis Fessenden to Miss Cornelia Given, both of this City.

Russell—Casey.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. H. M. Beare, T. Wadsworth Russell, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and Clara A., eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Casey, of New-York.

Bailey—Taylor.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. H. B. Stryker, at the residence of the bride, No. 5 Wooster st., New-York, Mr. David Bailey to Mrs. Eliza Ann Taylor, all of this City.

Putnam County papers please copy.

Becker—Jones.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Abraham Becker to Mary Jones, daughter of Wm. Jones.

Dunton—Slack.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. C. Rockwell, Mr. A. J. G. Dunton, of Beaver Dam, Wis., to Mary E., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Slack, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Darrow.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, being her ninth birthday, Elizabeth Clark, eldest daughter of William and Mary C. Darrow.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 205 13th-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Laton.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, Samuel S. Laton, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 216 Broome-st. His remains will be taken to Long Island for interment on Saturday morning.

Barrie.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, Mrs. Jane Barrie, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Pentland, No. 64 Hampden-st., Brooklyn, W. D.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, James Taylor.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this day, 26th inst., from the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The funeral service will take place at 3 o'clock in the Church.

Elson.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robt. H. and Hannah E. Elson, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Friday morning. Conveyances will be at Harlem Bridge on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from Peck slip and 10th-st.; also at the terminus of the 3d av. Railroad, at 10 o'clock.

Hall.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, Mary N., wife of James W. Hall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 197 Montgomery-st., near Grove-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

Hoole.—At the residence of her father, Union, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of John R. and Grace Hoole, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Crittenden.—At the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, suddenly, Margaret Parker, wife of the Rev. Samuel W. Crittenden, and daughter of the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.

The funeral services will take place in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

Arnold.—At South Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 25, Mary Whiting, infant daughter of Dr. Edmund and Eliza Arnold, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, J. R. Whiting.

Marvin.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 25, William Judah Keyser, eldest and only remaining son of Walter T. and Eliza E. Marvin, aged 5 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Westport, without further invitation.

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37, 54, 16, 11, 4, 70, 61, 49, 52, 53, 57, 40, 69.

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Class No. 455, Aug. 25, 1859.

9, 52, 59, 45, 47, 71, 20, 10, 33, 67, 12, 14, 51.

Class No. 456, Extra, Aug. 25, 1859.

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FOR SEPTEMBER.
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For epilepsy, mental and physical debility, delirium tremens, nervous headache, neuralgia and any nervous affection. ... [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—Among the many remedies ... for the cure of Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, ... Constipation, Liver Complaint, or any other disease arising from weakness in the head or stomach, ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are far the most certain in its effects. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few drops of this powerful, yet pleasant compound will afford great relief. Thousands of the most trying cases have been cured, and made known to the public by those who have experienced its power. A trial is all that is desired to bring as many more witnesses into the field as the public may desire. For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. Principal depot, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

STEAMSHIPS EUROPA, PERSIA, ASIA, ARABIA AND JURA.—All of the engineers on the above ships keep with them constantly a supply of ... LIFE DROPS, which they have found so effectual in curing cramps, ... diarrhea, and all bowel derangements. No sensible man should go to sea without taking this remedy with them. If you doubt the reliability of this great medicine, inquire of any of the engineers of the above steamers. Prepared by ZEALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery, and sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE.—PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS FOR the season at Fifth Avenue Hotel, will please apply at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

THE SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST ... all acknowledge my bags, in their ... to excel all others in style, quality, ... adapted to the wants of flour dealers, grocers, druggists, &c. ... M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 Water-st.

JAPAN PLATE POWDER.
A new article, superior to any in use, for polishing Plated and Britannia ware, ... can be supplied with it. For sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A GENEROUS SPIRIT OF COMMERCE.—We (Buffalo Express) heard yesterday of a recent business transaction, to which a firm in our city were parties, in which a degree of shrewdness was exhibited, that we should dislike to have considered characteristic of the business men of Buffalo. A house on the dock, engaged in the salt trade, lately sold a cargo of the condiment to a firm in Chicago, the bill either being on time, or the payment to be made on delivery, we do not know which. A few days after the shipment of the salt the parties here received intelligence of the failure of the house to which it was consigned. One of the firm, upon the receipt of the news, immediately started for Chicago, to attend to the business which this unforeseen event made necessary. He arrived there before the vessel in which his property was embarked, and it would have been supposed, of course, that he would have simply taken measures to prevent the delivery of the salt, and thus easily secure his house against any loss by the failure of the firm to whom it was shipped. [illegible] his course. He preferred [illegible] to such a simple practical step, and chose to complicate the matter, in order, perhaps, to try his skill in mercantile manœuvring, rather than settle it by a plain, common sense measure. Or else he was actuated by an abundance of benevolence to contribute assistance to the embarrassed firm, and volunteer a loss in order to lessen the losses of its fully involved creditors. It is hard to conjecture his motives, but whatever they were they induced a very singular and unexampled course of proceeding. Instead of intercepting his cargo of salt before its arrival and delivery, and thus getting out of the matter with whole skirts, he proceeded to hold a confidential interview with the "busted" firm, examined into the condition of their affairs, learned the extent of their liabilities and assets, and finally effected a compromise with them, by the terms of which the cargo of salt went into the assets of the firm, and the seller received 30 per cent. of his bill for it. To this charitable and unselfish settlement agreed to by the Buffalo salt dealer, the other creditors of the insolvent house owe at least $6,000 more in liquidation of their claims, than would otherwise have been possible. Was ever another such act of generosity in business recorded? We earnestly hope that the spirit manifested in this transaction will not become prevalent among our merchants, as such business policy will not tend to enrich the city.

The Cape Ann Advertiser reports the arrival at Gloucester, during the present week, of twelve vessels from the Bay, with moderate fares. Those arrived do not speak very encouragingly of the fleet, many of the vessels having done nothing, and others have succeeded in getting from fifty to one hundred barrels; probably the whole fleet in the Bay will not average fifty barrels apiece. Better luck is expected in the Fall trips.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN, LATE OSBORN & VINCENT, NO. 60 WARREN-STREET, N. Y., INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED PATENT IMPERIAL EXTENSION SKIRT, UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE, being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.

THE IMPERIAL SKIRT having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it impossible to fill all orders immediately, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW CHAMPION SKIRT, which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt much lighter and more durable than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber.

L. A. OSBORN, No. 60 Warren-st., New-York.

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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will offer, this morning, a superior line of the above, viz.: Shirtings—Wamsutta, White Rock, Dwight, Semper Idem, New-York Mills And Water Twist. Flannels—Ballard Vale, Saxony, Gauze, Welsh, Shaker and Dometts. With a superior assortment of Bleached And Unbleached Canton Flannels. Also Opera Flannels, in all colors. Their stock of Shirting and Sheeting Linens, Linen Damasks, Toweling, Napkins, Crash, Doylies, &c., &c., is unsurpassed. Lace and Muslin Draperies, Marseilles and Toilet Quilts. Full stock constantly on hand.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION. NOS. 381 AND 383 BROADWAY. [illegible] 1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS, At prices favorable to all, commencing at .... $1. In sets, brilliants .... 2. Do. do., superbly attractive .... 3. Bridal and colored, surpassing beautiful .... 25. The toilet fixings are irresistible.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS. Marked down to half the usual prices. An invoice of Point Lace Collars Just opened, which we are selling very low. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD. Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. The best styles of One Dollar SILKS ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES, for Southern and Western trade for export. Also manufactured to order for store windows, &c. KELTY BROS. & LUM, No. 291 Broadway.

IMPORTED FROM MINORCA, SPAIN—A beautiful article of artificial flowers, in glass vases, frames and boxes; the flowers composed entirely of sea shells, so perfectly arranged and constructed, as almost deceive the eye of the observer, they so much resemble the flowers of the field. For sale at E. DUNIGAN & BRO., No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

291 CURTAIN MATERIALS, 291 Broadway. At reduced prices. Broadway. KELTY BROS. & LUM.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Some of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in combination with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 12 springs, $1 25; 14, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $9 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $13 per dozen. Old skirts made over. O. E. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 292 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BROOKLYN CRAPE GOODS FACTORY—No. 89 Fulton-av., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order at the shortest notice the newest styles of crape, collars, cuffs, sets, veils, &c.; goods made up for wholesale houses, at liberal conditions.

[illegible] & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. [illegible] Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store. [illegible]

MOSQUITO NETTING— OF ALL KINDS, Manufactured, on hand and for sale by A. McLEAN, No. 126 West 22d-st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane, Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of BEAD NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS. ALSO, Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Bags, Watch Guards, Laces, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE. For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 87 ACRES, AT RYE, [illegible] County, situated two miles N. W. from [illegible] [illegible] turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive [illegible] fruit garden. [illegible] a large barn, cattle sheds, and other outbuildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including crops, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is [illegible]. [illegible] L. L. DORRING, on the premises, or at No. [illegible] st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in [illegible] County, [illegible] Rockland, Orange and [illegible] Counties. [illegible] by river and railroad. [illegible] at the real estate agency [illegible] [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., Supplies Schools with teachers, and pupils, parents with School Circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D. Teachers of Music, ladies and gentlemen, wanted immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the Library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting. The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST., Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 28 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 6th-av., New-York. REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15. Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5. Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals. This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE. Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 154 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 61 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway. N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to prepare private pupils for College, or to give instruction in the classical and English branches, privately or in a school. REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Professors Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York. Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 38 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 590; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 12. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Sagen's, No. 322 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 275 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 229 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $200.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 673 and 675 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. E. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 32 East 34th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 28 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14. An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL. This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place. The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than Eighty Thousand Dollars. In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art. At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class. The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended. The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21. The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square. Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOT, Spingler Institute, New-York.

TEACHERS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES, including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 160 volumes of choice progressive SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS. THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to Teachers. No. 3 just issued. Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms. Teachers' Free Reading Room, with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours. IVISON & PHINNEY, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION. Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE BUC, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859. REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D. D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nath'l Jones; the Hon. John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular. WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute. C. ASTEAGA, Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, re-opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY C. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology, as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four, residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 Times Office.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISSES LEE & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 62 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a re-engagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AN ORGANIST, AT PRESENT HOLDING one of the first positions in New-York, desires to locate South, as a teacher of the voice and piano-forte of acknowledged ability. Any communications may be addressed to ORGANIST, Box No. 119 Times Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. RIO COFFEE. L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, AT WALL-STREET SALESROOM, 5,600 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE, CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA. Catalogues and samples on Wednesday.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer. LARGE SALE, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock at the private residence No. 30 7th st., near 2d-av. The house is furnished throughout with very fine furniture, carpets, looking glasses, paintings, gas chandeliers, crockery, silver and glass ware. Also, one superior piano-forte. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods must be removed day of sale. House to let; possession immediately.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer. WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, mirrors, paintings, piano, bookcase, &c., together with all the furniture, &c. of a large house. The attention of families and dealers is invited.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned election for Delegates to the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, to choose Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at No. 21 Avenue D. Polls open at 8; close 9½ o'clock P. M. PHILIP REILEY, Vice-President. C. DONALDSON, Sec'y.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a reliable, conscientious and competent female, with several years experience, and can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly, also the care and management of children. Call at or address for three days No. [illegible] Clinton-st., corner of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, waiting or general housework, or as nurse; understands each situation perfectly, as her references certify. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND steady servant a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and respectful; is not afraid of work, and can give good references. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. [illegible] Clinton-place, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress; also by one as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference. Apply at No. [illegible] st., near Broadway.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the office, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to any part of the country. Address C. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN give first-rate references, wishes to obtain a situation in the counting-house of some wholesale grocery or dry goods establishment. Understands book-keeping and office business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 1 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT INcumbrances a situation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. H. S., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands it in all its various branches; best of City reference given. Address F. G., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a retail grocery; has a thorough knowledge of the business, and can produce the best of references. Address CLERK, Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; has no objection to the care of horses; the best of City reference. Address S. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable and industrious, and understands his business in every department.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post-office.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.—WANTED, a situation by a young (married) man, in the above business; can influence considerable trade. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Reference Mooney, Manly & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; or Jas. H. Conner, No. 115 Franklin st. Address THOMAS BYRNES, Box No. 195 Times Office.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first-class hardware house; has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber, J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN TO PEDDLE articles that have an immediate sale, affording a good profit. An industrious man can make a good living. It is only to see the articles, to be convinced of the truth of the above assertion. FERRIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 329 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GO 100 MILES IN THE COUNTRY a young or widow lady who has had some experience and is qualified to take charge of small children; a pleasant home and liberal salary are offered. A member of a Protestant Church preferred. Call at Mr. ARNOLD'S, 330 4th-av., after 10 o'clock A. M., for 2 days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do general housework; one that is neat and obliging and willing to make herself generally useful about the house, can have a good home at moderate wages. Apply at No. 68 East 16th-st., basement door.

WANTED—AGENTS OF GENTEEL ADDRESS, with a capital of $3 and upwards, to sell an entirely new article in general demand; several dollars per day can be realized. Apply at Nos. 503 and 505 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 6.

A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER WANTED—A man that understands candy-making in all its branches. Good wages and steady work the year round. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman, to attend a bakery; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 68 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 130 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS BUSIness, a boy about [illegible] years old. Apply at No. 360 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TAILORS WANTED TO MAKE PANTS and Shirts. Call at No. 112 Cherry-st., 2nd floor.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P. M. CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, within two hours' ride by Railroad from New-York; State of New-Jersey preferred. Sitting-room and bedroom, with private table, required. If suited may remain the Winter. Address, stating terms, &c., H. K. A., Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be comfortably accommodated at Weehawken Heights, N. J., between 42d-st. ferry and Guttenberg landing, (Comstock's Stone Villa,) delightful prospect, cool, shady location. Table supplied from New-York. Refer to L. S. Comstock, No. 256 Greenwich-st.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT SEPT. 15, 1859, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor; bath, gas, &c.; rooms nicely furnished; would like to make a permanent arrangement for at least one year; location between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs; references exchanged. Address X. X. X., Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in the City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at [illegible] 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES DESIRING FINE rooms can obtain them by applying at No. 22 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 256 Hicks-st.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE rooms suitable for an office, and apartments, with board for himself and wife from the 15th of October. A private family preferred. Location near the 5th-av. Hotel. Address GALEN, Union-square Post-office, stating terms. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD to be had at No. 26 Amity-place, one door from Bleecker-st. House has all the modern improvements; family small, and wish to make a home for the boarders. A lady who can teach a little girl the piano for part payment would be accommodated. References given and required.

BED-ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, TO let, with or without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits. Rent $1 per week; private family; location east of Bowery, and near Grand-st.; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address REPOSE, Box No. 164, Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 70 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 128 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 13 2d-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th st. the corner to two adjoining houses, brown stone, full-sized fronts, three story and basement, with space of three to six feet between wall and ceiling of third story; first class, all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 48 Greenwich-st.

THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK house, 30 ft front, No. 66 Hammond-st.; also, the three-story brick house, No. 396 West 14th-st.; also, the three story English basement house, No. 80 East 31st-st., and the three story high-basement modern house, No. [illegible] East 20th-st. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 1, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, near City Hall, Brooklyn; location first-rate; house in perfect order; very cheap to a cash customer. Address J. E., Box No. 2,649 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fire-proof building, 100 feet square, and in perfect order, suitable for a manufactory, with a superior engine, &c. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 18 [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown stone front house, 25x60 feet, with all the modern improvements, and perfect in every part, on one of the best sites on Murray Hill; the first house west of 4th-av., on 36th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN brick dwelling house No. 488 4th-st., near the [illegible]. For terms, inquire on the premises, or No. 156 West [illegible], near 5th-av.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates for [illegible] railways, &c. A. H. & A. C. WHITON, No. [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEAM POWER, a floor 50x75 feet, in the building now being erected on the west corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 48 Centre-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 553 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Wareroom. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 553 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT 30 feet wide, large yard, in a good neighborhood, No. 9 Charlton-st.; rooms large and airy, ten rooms attached. Rent $800 per annum. Carpets, shades, &c. will be sold, or house rented with furniture. One room and bedroom will be taken with board, if desirable. Apply to FREDERICK WOHLTMAN, No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water, hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c.; has been newly painted and papered throughout and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas fixtures all through. Also, Ridgewood water. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire at No. 427 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of J. H. BROWN, No. 186 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 86 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 25 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 206 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKER, No. 57 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement, consisting of six rooms and other apartments of three and four rooms on a floor in house No. 20 King st., with gas and Croton water. Inquire of J. RUSSELL, No. 209 31st st., or at No. 23 King st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, a short distance from the City Hall, in a pleasant location; has gas and Ridgewood water. House in good order. Rent $350 per annum. Inquire of H. E. St. JOHN, No. 7 Gold st.

HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF THE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is in one of the most desirable locations in the upper part of the City. The present occupant is about to remove to the country. Rent $1,100. Address B. D., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET.—FOUR FINE LOFTS TO LET, SUITAble for first-class stores and manufacturing purposes, in the new marble building, No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth stories of the house No. 77 Ann-st., (opposite Theatre-alley,) in this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 130 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE OR BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—WANTed to hire, a small furnished cottage, on high ground, and within one hour of New-York; or a small place, cottage house, a few acres and stable, would be purchased. Reference unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, J. J., Box No. 120 Times Office.

BAY LAWN VILLA. (Adjoining the dwelling of the subscriber.) COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX. A convenient, good-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high-basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms oil-cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house, and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing, fishing, boating, yachting, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall-st. from the Central Park. It is situated in the Domain of 300 acres bounded by the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main ship channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first Heights above Hurlgate.

This tract has been consolidated by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and occupants will thus be protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George B. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well-known merchants are in the neighborhood. This Domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any section in the vicinity of New-York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within much greater distances of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including its width to Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.

The entire Domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of these forty,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, and plantations, which are all open to the free use of the occupants.

Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night; it is less than an hour's drive from the City.

For terms address at No. 12 Beekman-st. BENJ. MORRIS WHITLOCK.

P. S.—An elegant lawn on Hunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel of Summer resort, or dwellings.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., A PLEASantly situated rural cottage containing 7 rooms and basement, with 7 acres of land. At a trifling expense it can be greatly improved, as the 2½ acres surrounding the house are laid out with taste, and contain several large trees and evergreens. It is 6 minutes walk from the New-York and New-Haven depot, and not a mile from the Sound. If applied for soon it will be sold remarkably low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Buildings, or to CHARLES ATKINSON, Landscape Gardener, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 30 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 835 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE-STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 30 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet, and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 100 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 24 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot; land from two to thirty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

EVERY FAMILY CAN HAVE A HOME—At East New-York. The Homestead Improvement Company are erecting cottage houses, workshops, &c., costing $600 to $5,000; easy payments. East New-York is now a great railroad centre. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, 18 William-st., Room 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, part of a house in Brooklyn, (second floor preferred) near Fulton Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood; rent must be low; best of reference given and required. Address, stating full particulars, J. H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] INFLUENCE [illegible] Full particulars will be found in [illegible] Physiological [illegible] F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. [illegible] APOTHECARIES [illegible]

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. LACROIX, OF PARIS, CURES At No. 512 Broadway, By the new French method, All Sexual Diseases, Weaknesses, And Female Afflictions. Hours from 11 to 6 and 7 to 9 every day.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors BOSWORTH and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, [illegible] &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including [illegible] Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a delicate nature, in which he has treated a large number with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. [illegible] Dr. WATSON [illegible] at No. 459 Broadway, second block [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] simultaneously in London and New-York, [illegible] treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their [illegible] Price $1, post paid. [illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE [illegible] DR. LARMONT'S [illegible] PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 50th edition. [illegible]

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE TREATISE [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—[illegible]

$500 REWARD.—[illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., [illegible]

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] HUNTER [illegible] Dr. HUNTER [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE DUST, FISH GUANO. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO In quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall. 100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 125 lbs. of Peruvian Guano. Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime [illegible] Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime [illegible] Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime [illegible] A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES. Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman sts., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, [illegible] diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the [illegible] cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. [illegible] shovels; hardware of various kinds; [illegible] and flower; [illegible] [illegible] on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized [illegible] phate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st.

WEDDING & VISITING C[ARDS].

A. EVERDELL'S WEDDING [illegible] cards, splendidly engraved, can only be [illegible] way, corner of Duane-st.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: [illegible] a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums or useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. [illegible]

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. [illegible] I have used it, [illegible] I am now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. [illegible]

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. PROFESSOR WOOD—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

[illegible]

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: [illegible] to be doing from a sense of obligation [illegible] to the world, the wonderful [illegible] [illegible] every kind of Restorative [illegible] and finding my head [illegible] [illegible] whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a beautiful growth of hair, [illegible] [illegible] who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours, REV. [illegible]

P. S.—[illegible] valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited, but if you think it worthy a place among the others, insert it; if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., REV. [illegible]

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY. FOR THE QUARTER ENDING [illegible], 1859.

[illegible]

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives: [illegible] CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

[illegible]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

[illegible] — MILLARD FILLMORE,
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[illegible] — SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
[illegible] — SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
[illegible] — LUCIUS ROBINSON,
[illegible] — SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
[illegible] — HAMILTON BLAKE,
[illegible] VERMILYE? — DAVID HOADLEY,
[illegible] WADSWORTH — HENRY A. SMYTHE,
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[illegible] — NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
[illegible] — WM. H. VERMILYE,
[illegible] — JOHN E. DEVELIN,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

[illegible] Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

[illegible] ISAAC ABBATT.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. [illegible] FOR MERCANTILE [illegible] Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]

BELGIUM, ITALY, [illegible] GERMANY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN. ALSO ON CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.

[illegible] PARIS and Sterling Bills, at sight or [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. [illegible]

E. W. BENEDICT, [illegible] STOCKS AND INSURANCE, [illegible] HAS FOR SALE AND TO LET [illegible]

ALLYN COX, NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, AUG. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $266,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

[illegible] HOLDERS OF THE SECOND [illegible]

A. BOODY.

[illegible] AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD [illegible]

[illegible] DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE [illegible] WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WANTED FOR TWO YEARS [illegible] No. 77 Cedar-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] CHICAGO, ALTON [illegible]

[illegible] NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. [illegible] W. BEMENT?, Treasurer.

[illegible] WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY. [illegible] GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE IN CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.

Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz.:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a certain age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

J. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER, — WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, — R. COLDEN MURRAY,
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CHARLES ABERNETHY, — BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN, — E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred, a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER $200,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.

ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants.—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. [illegible], 1859.

TOWNSEND & VAN NESS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR, H. E. SEWALL, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, F. J. Joachimssen, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY, WILLIAM COLLINS, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next 1859.—Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.

MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 170 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April [illegible], 1859.

JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING. THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE. Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles. NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT, And warranted water-tight. Specimens and references can be seen at the offices, No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET. This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 612 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP. THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, [illegible] EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT. Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 50 cents. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ALE, &c. Whisky—Stewart's Paisley, Graham & Co.'s, Glasgow. Ale—Wm. Younger & Co.'s Imperial India Ale, in stone and glass, from the Abby Brewery, Edinburgh. Porter—Younger's London Porter. Brandy—Marc Arnauld and Bernard & Co. Gin—Bernard & Co.'s patent "Old Tom." Wine—Sparkling Moselle and Reissling. Felt—Ship-sheathing Felt, in single and double sheets, for sale in bond or duty paid by HUGH MACFARLANE, No. 10 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Strale Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES B. DEY & CO., No. 84 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.—DUFF & KEATING, Machinists and Engineers, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York, are now prepared to furnish their patent improved ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINES, which they guarantee will make 25,000 envelopes in ten hours. Also, all other machines required for the manufacturing of envelopes. N. B.—Rights for manufacturing the machines in different States for sale.

BENT [illegible]—[illegible] WHITE OAK, [illegible] [illegible] G. A. BURGESS, No. [illegible] [illegible] N. B.—[illegible]

A. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET. [illegible] WARRANTED. ALSO, [illegible] BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING [illegible] CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

THREE SECOND-HAND [illegible] WILDER'S and Herring's Patent; also, two Jeweler's Safes [illegible] for sale low at No. 40 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY PULLEN, WILLS?, RANKIN & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LANCASTER, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

[illegible]

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c. Fare to Harlem, 5 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. Frank Lenox, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs...Aug. 25	[illegible] P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 25	[illegible] A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26	[illegible] P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26	[illegible] A. M.
Satur...Aug. 27	[illegible] P. M.	Satur...Aug. 27	[illegible] A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29	[illegible] P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29	[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30	[illegible] P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30	[illegible] A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31	[illegible] A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 25	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25	[illegible] P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26	[illegible] A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26	[illegible] P. M.
Satur...Aug. 27	[illegible] P. M.	Satur...Aug. 27	[illegible] P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28	[illegible] A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28	[illegible] P. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAXTER, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9¼, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck .... $[illegible]

The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$[illegible]	To Augusta, Ga.	$[illegible]
To Mobile, Ala.	[illegible]	To Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	[illegible]	To Charlotte, N. C.	[illegible]
To Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	To Columbia, S. C.	[illegible]
To Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]	To Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn.	[illegible]	To Pilatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock—landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 32, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¼ A. M., 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 23 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

AHOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BARRELL, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst., leaving Chambers-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st. 7¼; Amos-st. 7½; Broome st., East River, 8; Peck-slip, 8¼; Thorn's Dock, Brooklyn, at 8; and Pier No. 4, at 9¼ o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring-st. at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant steamer CROTON, Captain E. S. Bollmire, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, James Slip, on SUNDAY, August 28, at 9 o'clock, A. M., stopping at City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3.30 P. M. Fare there and back 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC by parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City: George R. Jackson & Co. J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co. H. B. Althause & Co. Ingalls & Case. Theodore Hyatt. The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article, is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.

One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 58 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 57 Gansevoort-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of New-York Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 490 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. Reference—New-York Times vault, Pearl-st. vault, 81st-st. and Broadway vault, &c. N. B.—Every description of fine iron work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, stove trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 136 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by S. B. HABICHT, No. 128 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA. Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.) The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi-monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage .... $130. Second Cabin Passage .... 75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage .... $110. Second Cabin Passage .... 60.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. — CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. — AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. — NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. — EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia .... $[illegible]
Cabin to Cape May .... [illegible]
Steerage to Philadelphia .... [illegible]

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John M. Comer, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY. YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY. JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. [illegible]

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Crowell, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows: GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 noon. EDINBURGH, Cumming, [illegible] Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 53 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859. Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer NAUTILUS, Capt. M. N. Gage, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: 7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge. 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains. 5:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains. 6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains. 8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany. RETURNING, WILL LEAVE Dover Plains—5:20 A. M. White Plains—5 and 7 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M. Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Syosset 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—Arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, flowers, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1832.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by G. A. BURGESS, No. 40 Broad-st., or JOHN SHERRY, No. 3 Williams-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards, [illegible] WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., [illegible] of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by R. JOHNSON, No. [illegible] Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S UNRIVALED PIANOS, in richly carved, molded or plain cases. IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Each instrument FULLY WARRANTED. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Fethick & Clark, Gale & Walker, and others, at great bargains. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

A. H. KAHOUGE?, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. SPOFFERNING? & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS. Price, $300. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had many years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 Times Office.

THE GRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES. Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture. They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged in the form of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and brilliant pianos ever made. Call and see them, at [illegible] HALL & SONS, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN (Ed. of the Musical Review), U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements, combining superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any desired style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. [illegible] Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices, for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 230 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine-toned Parlor Organ of three stops, in rosewood case. Apply to GEORGE LEACH, No. 43 Bleecker-st., in the basement.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONE, MANDOLINES, OUVERTURES, EXPRESSIVE, FORTE-PIANO.

Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Musical boxes repaired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1859.

THE FIRM OF C. S. SLOANE & CO. WAS dissolved on the 1st day of August instant.

C. S. SLOANE,
J. M. HOPKINS,
E. P. H. DURKEE.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business under the firm of C. S. SLOANE & CO., at No. 58 Beaver-st.

C. S. SLOANE,
J. M. HOPKINS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, (title I, chapter 4, part 2,) and the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof, formed a limited partnership to be conducted under the name or firm of ARCHER & BROTHER. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is dealing in groceries in the City of New-York; and that CHARLES S. ARCHER, who resides in Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, and WASHINGTON ARCHER, who resides in the City of New-York, are the general partners and FRANK S. ALLEN, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner therein, and that the amount of capital which said FRANK S. ALLEN, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock thereof, is sixty five hundred dollars, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 17th day of August, 1859, and is to terminate on the 17th day of August, 1861.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1859.

CHAS. S. ARCHER,
WASHINGTON ARCHER,
FRANK S. ALLEN.

Witnessed by CHAS. B. HART.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 22, 1859, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any stage, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.

WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
Assignees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1859.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW METHODIST EPIScopal Church, of Hudson City, N. J., will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. The Dedicatory Services will be as follows: Preaching and Dedicatory Service, at 10½ A. M., by Dr. DURBIN. Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. F. S. DEHASS. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY.

[illegible] BRIGG?, Pastor.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, to receive the money and tickets not collected in for the excursion of the 22d inst., to enable the Committee to make their returns. By order.

Col. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC [illegible] MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR, GOOD, NOT DIFFICULT, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. FOR THE VOICE, THE SALON, THE BALL ROOM. [illegible]

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York. Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets .... 50 cents | Upper Boxes .... [illegible]

FRIDAY, Aug. 26, 1859.

The great and renowned RAVELS.

GABRIEL and FRANCOIS. TRIUMPH UPON TRIUMPH. BIANCO, with the inimitable comic acting of GABRIEL, pronounced by all a great hit. FRANCOIS in his comic character of Loudon. The charming MARIA HENNEGAN?, Mlle. FRANCIS, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, A. MATHIEU. FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS. Comic Pantomime, Grand Spectacle, Ballet Divertissement, [illegible] Superlative Combination of Talent. LA FETE CHAMPETRE. [illegible] DOUBLE-SIGHT ROPE. THE PRIMA DONNA. [illegible] BIANCO.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Manager. THIS EVENING, Aug. 26, Brilliant success of the NEW AMERICAN PLAY, IMMENSE HIT of MATILDA HERON as GERALDINE. COMPLETE TRIUMPH of the COMPANY.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL. THIS EVENING, Aug. 26, SOIREE DANSANTE, LAST OF THE SEASON, Excepting the Soiree Complimentary to THE SUBSCRIBERS, On the Evening of [illegible]

THIS EVENING, CONCERT and SOIREE DANSANTE. Admittance 25 cents. ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S BENEFIT MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

NATIONAL THEATRE. (Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.) FRIDAY EVENING, August 26. Commence with MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. After which, third act of ROMEO AND JULIET. Followed by the YOUTHFUL BRIGAND. NICK OF THE WOODS.

BOWERY THEATRE. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8. THIS EVENING, Aug. 26. The entertainment will commence with EDITH PERCIVAL, ITALIAN BRIGANDS, LUCRETIA BORGIA, PADDY CAREY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st. SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, BENEFIT OF EPH. HORN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON—FRIDAY—AFTERNOON at 3—the musical farce of THE SWISS COTTAGE, &c.; and THE FOUR LOVERS. EVENING at 7½—the comedy of THE MURDERS OF [illegible] and THE FOUR LOVERS. Just received, by the Missionary ship Henry Hill, a curiously-interesting relic from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, [illegible] Scriptural History, in the shape of the GNARLED TRUNK of an ANCIENT OLIVE TREE, perhaps thousands of years old. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas, of a fabulous size and description. Admission 25c. Children under 10, 13c. Parquet seats 12 cents additional.

CONCERT POSTPONED.—THE CONCERT ADvertised to take place at Clifton Park the 25th will come off on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 31st. The Band will play at intervals from 4 o'clock till commencement of Concert, at 7 P. M. The steamboat will leave Staten Island at 10 o'clock P. M., for the City of New-York.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—Open DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visitors in crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE CITY REGATTA.—THE GRAND and exciting contest for Aquatic Supremacy, will take place from Conrad's Yorkville Park, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston, Will publish early next month HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES MADISON, By the Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, Vol. 1, 8vo.

Besides the career of Mr. Madison himself, of which no connected narrative has ever yet been given to the public, this work embraces authentic and illustrative notices founded chiefly on original and unpublished documents, of the most distinguished of his cotemporaries—Washington, Jefferson, George Mason, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Adams, Jay, Hamilton, King and others.

EVERETT'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. Vol. III., with a new edition of Vols. I. and II.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS. White's new and elegant edition. Vols. VI., VII., VIII., containing the histories.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK. EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK. EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK. EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK. SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Publication Office, No. 34 Ann-st.

CHESS MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER NOW READY.—Edited by Paul Morphy and D. W. Fiske. Contents—Chess in Sweden. The Village, Strobeck; Salvio on Chess; 7 games, 6 problems. Price $3 a year, 25 cents a number. W. MILLER, No. 40 Nassau-st.

STRAUSS' CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE LIFE OF JESUS—In two elegant royal 8vo volumes, $4 50. Also, Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity, $1 50. Both translated by MARIAN EVANS. Sold by all respectable booksellers. Sent by mail, postage free, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—Doing a good business, with plenty of orders on hand; the gentleman is obliged to sell his place immediately on account of [illegible] man who can give good security and has [illegible] can buy a business that will make him a fortune in three years. [illegible] Apply to R. C. BISHOP, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL Yard well located, and doing a good custom business, including horses, carts, harness, office fixtures, and every thing in readiness for carrying on the business, with a stock of coal in yard. If wanted. Address, for three days, E. W., Station A, Post-office, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY stores in Brooklyn, doing a good cash business; also a bar and billiard saloon. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for soon. Address TEXAS, Box 157 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. MORRIS?, No. [illegible]

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in the market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAR AND WHOLESOME ARTIFICIAL [illegible] [illegible] BY RECOMMENDATION [illegible] which is warranted. [illegible] moved without extraction. [illegible] W. BAER, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

THE MORNING AND SECOND BOARDS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 25.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '92	86¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.		94
12,000 do.	86¼	100	do.	s60	94
12,000 Mo. State 6s	62¾	100	do.	s60	94
1,000 do.	62¾	100	do.	s60	94
10,000 do.	62¾	100	do.	s60	94¼
5,000 do.	62¾	100	do.	s60	94¼
8,000 do.	62¾	100	do.	s60	94¼
8,000 Erie R. 2d m. b.	87	100	do.	s10	94
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	90	100	do.	s60	94
1,000 do.	90	100	do.	s60	94¼
8,000 Ill. Central bds	94	100	do.	s60	94¼
8,000 L. C. and U. C. 6s	72½	100	do.	s60	94
1,000 Chi. S. P. R. R. 7s	87	200	do.	s10	94¼
15 Bk. of New-York	200	50	do.	s60	94¼
25 do.	200¼	50	do.	s60	94¼
25 Tradesmens Bank	100	100	Harlem R. Pref.		34
25 Mech. Bkg. Bank	64½	100	Hud. Cen. R. bavg		64¾
25 Bank of Commerce	77	100	M. S. & N. I. C. R.		28
25 Amer. Ex. Bank	100	50	do.	s60	28¾
25 Canton Company	18	100	do.	s60	28¾
5 do.	18¼	50	do.	s60	28¾
100 do.	18¼	100	Panama Railroad		116½
5 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	89	100	do.	s60	116½
25 Cumb. Coal Pref.	15	100	Chev. R. Pref.		15¾
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	79	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60	67
100 do.	79¼	50	do.	s60	67
100 do.	79¼	100	do.	s60	67
100 do.	79¼	100	do.	s60	67
100 do.	79¼	100	do.	s60	67¼
100 do.	79¼	100	do.	s60	67¼
100 do.	79	100	do.	s60	67¼
100 Chi. R. I. & P. R.	94¼	100	do.	s10	67¼
100 do.	94¼	100	do.	s10	67¼
50 do.	94	100	do.	s10	67¼
50 do.	94	100	Chev. R. Pref. N.	s60	25
100 do.	94¼	100	do.	s10	25
100 Ill. Cent. R.	91	100	do.	s10	25
700 Reading Railroad	44½	100	do.		25

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	101¾	100	Pacific Mail S. Co.		79
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '92	86¼	200	Reading Railroad		44¾
$5,000 Mo. State 6s	62¾	1,000	do.		44¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. ex.	73	400	do.	s30	44¾
10 Bank of Commerce	77	700	M. S. & N. I. C. R.	s30	28
25 Chatham Bank	82	100	do.		28½
100 Comb. Coal pref.	15	200	do.		28¾
200 N. Y. Central R.	94¼	200	do.		28¾
100 do.	s30	94¾	17 Panama R.		116
200 do.	twk	94¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	s60	67¼
200 do.	b10	94¾	50 do.		67¼
100 do.	b30	94¾	50 do.	s10	67¼
200 do.	b10	94	450 Chi. R. I. & P. R.		94
500 do.	94	100	do.	s30	94¼
50 Harlem R. pref.	52½	50	Brock'n City R.		120
200 do.	s60	52½			

THURSDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The improvement in business on the Stock Exchange continues and the market gains substantial strength daily as we draw near the active movement of the new crops. The feeling in favor of the Western Road Stocks is strengthened to-day by telegraphic advice of the fall of Exchange on the East, which implies a heavier Grain movement, and of a larger traffic on the Galena line the third week in August. The other Roads leading into Chicago are expected soon to follow this first significant sign of what is to be done with the new Grain crop in Illinois, and although the largest additional advance was made on the Galena shares to-day, the demand for Rock Island, Michigan Guaranteed and Cleveland and Toledo was also quite strong. The leading movement of the market continues to be in New-York Central, the number of dealers being as three to one by comparison with any other Stock. The advance to 73¾@¾ at the close yesterday afternoon was followed up this morning by large sales, at 74@74¼@74¼, and on the Street as high as 74¾ ⅌ cent. At the Second Board there was some realizing at 74¼@74 ⅌ cent., and the market finally left off 73¾@74 ⅌ cent. The business of the day in Central is about 6,000 shares. When Galena was first called, 67 ⅌ cent. was bid, buyer 60 days, then 67, sales for cash, and subsequently at 67¼@¼@¼, and on the Street as high as 68 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board 67¾, seller 60 days, and 67¾ cash, and subsequently 67¾@¾, finally closing 67¾ ⅌ cent., against 66¾ yesterday afternoon. The third week in August gave the Road $28,183, against $24,999 same week last year, making for the three weeks $67,566 against $66,635 same time last season. The demand for Rock Island, without appearing to come from any particular quarter, carried the price to 85¼ ⅌ cent., closing in the afternoon 85@84¾ ⅌ cent. Toledo advanced to 28 ⅌ cent.; Michigan Guaranteed to 25@25¼, closing 24¾ sales. Michigan Central was steadier in price than yesterday, but no large speculative transactions. In Pacific Mail there was a good business, and at a further advance in price to 79@79¼, closing 79¼@79¼ ⅌ cent.; and the business in Panama was at 116 ⅌ cent. Both stocks are somewhat stimulated by the announcement, this morning, of the joint arrangement of the two Companies for the new Aspinwall line, comprising the recently purchased Collins steamers. It is also now understood that this arrangement will withdraw from the market (as the sellers' options fall due,) and place in the strong hands of the recent owners of the Collins line, 4,500 shares Pacific Mail stock, leaving about 30,000 shares in the hands of the public, divided up among 700 or 750 shareholders. Some of the current deliveries of the Stock for the *Bear* account are said to involve a difference of $15@$20 ⅌ share, the sales having been made at 70@72 ⅌ cent. before the last half-yearly dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. Other contracts have yet to come in at 65 ⅌ cent., less the $10 dividend. The Coal Stocks were again in demand—Delaware at 92¼ ⅌ cent.; Pennsylvania, 82¼@83; Cumberland, 15@15¼, and Reading, 44¼, with large purchases of the last named for cash and seller 10 days. About $120,000 Missouris were taken at full rates, cash and buyer 60 days. Tennessees were steady, and Virginias rather lower. In Railway Mortgages, there was a further advance of 2 ⅌ cent. in Erie Firsts, and ¼ ⅌ cent. in the Thirds, while the over-due Seconds were not quite so firm. Illinois Centrals, both Construction and Freeland, were firm. The general market in the afternoon was less buoyant on part of the Railway Share list, but not weak enough to induce any very decided opposition from the recent speculators for the fall.

In money, we quote discounts on strictly prime indorsed bills falling due in all this year, at 7@7½ ⅌ cent., and fair paper 8@9 ⅌ cent. For bills running into next year, say 5@6 months, ¼@1 ⅌ cent. is added to these rates. The terms on demand loans are 5½@6 ⅌ cent., with exceptionable transactions on select collateral, at 5 ⅌ cent., where the lender is the applicant.

The Foreign Exchange Dealers and Bullion Brokers have not done much yet for Saturday's steamers; the business in both departments awaiting the European news from Halifax and the Gold and Silver arrivals from New-Orleans and California. Bills on London 1.10, and on Paris 5.15¼f., first class, 60 days' sight.

The Customs paid in cash yesterday were $175,000, and to-day $150,000. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $216,000; disbursements of the two days $794,000; balance this afternoon $4,871,775.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., offering for sale $200,000 worth of Post-office Scrip.

The Terre Haute and Alton Road received for traffic, in June, $52,152, and in July $47,231, together, $99,383. Same months last year, $85,049.

The Tribune says, of the La Cross concern:

"A meeting of bondholders of the La Cross Road will be called here in the early part of September, to consider the plan of the management for the consolidation of the different interests upon a basis equal to the capacity of the road to pay interest and dividends. The programme is, in brief, to leave the First Mortgage bonds untouched—to make a new Second Mortgage for $2,200,000, with which to redeem the present Second Mortgage at 80 ⅌ cent., giving the remaining 20 ⅌ cent. in stock of the new Company, and the Land Grants at 25 ⅌ cent., giving another 25 ⅌ cent. in stock. The Second Mortgage on the Land Grant Road, and the old stock, are to be ignored. Some such arrangement is absolutely necessary to prevent the sale of the Land Grant Road under foreclosure. An agreement has been made with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, by which, if the above reorganization is carried out, his claim will be compromised, his lines abandoned, and the road come into the possession of the new Company. The general account of the Company, under the new arrangement, will be about $6,500,000."

The Erie Question in a New Light.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your valuable paper numerous widely differing views as to the Erie Railroad and its officers. Allow me to suggest a course that I think will result in general satisfaction.

Let all the bondholders, secured as well as unsecured, have a rough-and-tumble fight in Court, a legal battle as to their legal and equitable rights; let it last at least few years; meanwhile let no interest be paid, all receipts be applied to putting the Road in prime order and constructing the branch and long dock and paying off such floating debt as can and must be paid; or under Receivership. Bondholders have shown great patience in Covington and Lexington, twenty-five years, and against great and long odds. Let us beat this; let us have fair play, and will to pay all accounts, and to do justice to the Company equally with the bondholders, and stop all suits, and let the Company, free from the burden of litigation, go on with its business, and the bondholders will be paid principal and interest, and stop suits, and receive their dues. General settlement of accounts, stopping suits, and will to pay all accounts, and to do justice to the Company equally with the bondholders, and stop suits, and receive their dues.

ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE SUITS.

Still Another Proposition for the Erie Railway Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several plans have been suggested for the permanent extension of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, all which throw upon the stock and unsecured bondholders a large portion of the burden of paying what money is required. Having in mind of these classes, but I would be glad to see multiplied made as easy for them as possible. I would suggest, therefore, that all the mortgage bondholders be asked to hand one coupon each. Should this request be acceded to, the tax on the new stockholders would be but 7 ⅌ cent. Thus:

Amount to be raised	$1,500,000
Over-due coupons of 1st Mortgage	150,000
Sept. coupons of 2d and 3d Mtge.	250,000
October coupons of 4th Mortgage	125,000
Past due coupons of 4th Mortgage	25,000
Total	$2,050,000
Seven P. cent. on new Stock, say $2,500,000	175,000

In strict propriety, perhaps, the money should be furnished by those who have the most at stake, and consequently, the most to gain by an amicable settlement; but it is so obviously the interest of all parties that the wheels of this great transportation train be set in motion at the earliest possible moment, that I have no doubt a mortgage would be generally manifested to aid in producing so desirable a result. When the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was in trouble, they invited their mortgage bondholders of all classes to forego the use of a little interest, and receive in lieu thereof ten-year bonds, bearing 7 ⅌ cent. interest. The holders of these securities (of which I am one) saw that the shortest way of putting themselves in a good position was to lend a helping hand—though under no obligation to do so—just as, in the days of the old stage-coaches and cordurey roads, the passengers would often lay hold of rails and help to pry the wheels out of holes. We were all rewarded by seeing that Company on their feet again, and receiving our dues with great punctuality.

There is no reason to suppose that the holders of Erie securities will be less generous, or, if you please, will be slower to perceive what their true interest dictates. At all events, to experience, in one case at least, has shown its practicability, I think a trial ought to be made; particularly as there is good ground to question the possibility of obtaining a very large sum from the holders of the new stock. Many of them will refuse to contribute anything; some will hesitate, hoping a settlement will be made without their assistance, and others, like Micawber, will wait to see what will turn up. This has been their course for the last two years, and there is too much reason to fear that it will be continued, unless the amount called for be very moderate. W.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen two communications in to-day's (Thursday's) Times, in reply to some former remarks of mine. Both writers take the ground that the fourth mortgage bonds are neither justly nor legally entitled to priority over what are denominated the unsecured bonds. One of them, "Equity," inquires whether I can be "seriously under an impression that such special loans as those formerly contracted to sustain and perpetuate the road, and designated Convertible Bonds of 1871, &c., &c., and Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, being the third, fourth and sixth loans negotiated, were made by the lenders without regard to any tangible equivalent or any legal personal responsibility whatever?" "On what or on whose security," he continues, "does he think these millions were provided and relied upon for refunding them, if not on the property itself, and on that only."

I answer, that I am "seriously under the impression" that whatever may have been thought by the lenders at the time the loans were made, no line, *expressed or implied*, was given to the parties who furnished the money. They might have supposed, as I certainly supposed, (for I was one of the unfortunates,) that no other mortgage would now be placed upon the property; and so the Company doubtless thought, who did not, and could not foresee the dangers of 1857. It is folly to say that the holders of these securities supposed at the time the several loans were made, that their bonds possessed the legal quality and force of so many mortgages, or of those which would maintain their rank in the scale of debts, in spite of any subsequent act of the Company. This is a new idea, to which the present crisis has given birth. The loans were based on the high credit of the Company, and upon the confidence then generally felt in their ability to pay the interest punctually, and the principals when they should fall due. Loans for longer or shorter periods have been made to most railway companies; indeed, until recently, as "Equity" must be aware, some of these Corporations have long been borrowers in Wall-street upon their simple credit. This credit, which remained so longsuffering, was amply sufficient while the Erie Railroad was in course of construction, to procure the very large sums now represented by bonds.

One feature in the affairs of the Erie Company seems to have been lost sight of by your correspondents, viz: That the fourth mortgage loan was *contracted for the special benefit of the Stockholders, and of those who are now complaining of that act.* The Company had stopped payment; a large sum was owing which they had not the means of discharging; and it became necessary, as an indisputable measure of relief, nay of safety to the Stock and Bondholders, that the money should be raised. All this, I presume, "Equity" will concede. Now, at that crisis, there was but one course to pursue, and that was to procure the required funds on the best possible terms. After mature deliberation, a loan was proposed on the security of a fourth mortgage—the only security the Company could offer. They had the choice between doing this, and abandoning the property to a general scramble among the creditors. Thus far this measure has been the means of saving the road from going to the hammer, though, unfortunately, it has failed to realize the hopes of those who conceived it. *It was eminently a friendly scheme to the Stock and unsecured Bondholders*, and the only one deemed feasible in the desperate state of the Company's affairs.

Now does "Equity" suppose that a measure like this, adopted by all parties in good faith, one devised for the special benefit of those now complaining, and against which no protest was ever made by those who now pretend to have been aggrieved, will ever be set aside by the Courts? *Credat Judæus, non ego.*

Your correspondent "A Stock and Bondholder," who does me the honor of a notice, is the same individual, if I mistake not, who proposed to raise six or seven millions by taxing the various parties in interest, and giving them, as an equivalent, securities of the kind now held by each! We might as well have talked of raising forty millions upon the security of paving stones. A more absurd proposition never was made by a sane man. W.

Real Estate.—THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 125 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 100 feet 11 inches, for $400.

Also, one lot north side Seventy-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 102 feet 2 inches, for $550.

Also, one lot north side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 125 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 11 inches in depth, for $400.

Also, two lots north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue.

Also, two lots in the rear, south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue, at $525 per lot.

We report the sale of four lots south side of Forty-sixth-street, 150 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100 feet 5 inches, at $2,600 each ($10,400.)

Aug. 24, by M. H. LUNLOW & Co., house and lot in Thirty-sixth-street, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, for $2,000. Also, house and lot 158 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, for $2,000. Also, two houses and lots, Nos. 24 and 26 Jones-street, each 25 by 100 feet, both for $6,200.

Aug. 24, by W. H. FRANKLIN, two houses and lots, No. 230 Mott-street, for $660 over the incumbrance.

At private sale, F. A. LEMAN has sold six lots north side of Eighty-fourth street, 275 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 102 feet 8 inches, at $1,400 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm, and holders generally ask a further advance of 10c. on medium grades; sales small, in consequence of the rain storm. Wheat in fair request for milling; sales 3,000 bushels white Michigan at $1 25, and 700 bushels amber Michigan at $1 16. Corn scarce and in demand; main offering dried. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; sales 7,000 bushels at 38c. for Canada East and State, weight. WHISKY—No sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 25.

COTTON dull; sales 1,500 bales, part at 11½@12c. for middling. Flour dull at $5. Corn steady; mixed, 61. Oats quiet at 50c. Pork dull; Mess, $16 50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR held firmly at $4 70@$4 85. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales of Red at 90c.@$1 02 and White at $1 10@$1 15. WHISKY advanced to 24½c. Provisions unchanged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR active and firm; sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 75 for common State; $4 25 for Illinois from new Spring Wheat; $4 62½ for good extra Wisconsin, and $4 75@$5 50 for the whole range of extra and double extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Wheat steady, with a moderate selling demand; sales 17,000 bushels red Ohio, in lots, at $1 10@$1 20; 2,000 bushels white do. at $1 15½, and 1,000 bushels prime white Canada at $1 17. Corn still and dull; no sales, sellers and buyers inclined to pay over $1c. and holders firm in most cases. Other grains quiet. Wheat freight, 7c. to Buffalo.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern, Parks, Boston, Lewis & Hall.
Steamship Baltimore, Crowell, Baltimore, H. R. Cornell & Co.
Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, Savannah, S. L. Dunham & Co.
Steamship Union, Hall, Charleston, Lewis & Hall.
Steamship Star of the West, Hunter, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Ship Ocean Pearl, Hall, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Ellen Foster, Foster, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Ocean Chief, Ingersoll, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Ocean Queen, Lewis, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Ocean Wave, Lewis, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Ocean Bride